

FBIS

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IZVESTIYA REITERATES SOVIET 'STRATEGY OF PEACE'

LD271820 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 27 Feb 82

["IZVESTIYA: The Leninist Strategy of Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb TASS -- The Leninist strategy of peace -- such is the foundation of the foreign-policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, IZVESTIYA writes in its leading article. Our foreign policy, the newspaper points out, is unreservedly oriented towards the assertion of lasting peace on Earth, towards mutually beneficial cooperation between states with different social systems, towards an end to the arms race and towards ridding the peoples of the war threat. The article points out that the peaceful goals of Soviet foreign policy are not just declared. They have been sealed in the Constitution of the USSR. They have been reaffirmed by all every-day activities of our party and the state in the international arena. They are persistently and purposefully translated into concrete actions and practical deeds.

"The peaceful policy of the USSR," the newspaper emphasizes, "is at the same time a policy of firm rebuff to the aggressive aspirations of imperialism which the anti-Soviet line of the present Chinese leadership converges with. Those who try to encroach upon our security and the security of our allies should bear in mind: The socialist community possesses everything necessary to uphold its historic revolutionary gains."

Washington's dangerous game, IZVESTIYA points out, is being countered by our country's clear-cut course towards removing the war danger and by the road of the search for a constructive solution to urgent international problems. "This also manifests itself during the Geneva negotiations. The Soviet Union is prepared to come to terms already now on full renunciation by the two sides -- East and West -- of all types of medium-range weapons aimed at targets in Europe."

If the West is not yet ready for a radical solution, the Soviet Union suggests agreeing at the table of the Geneva negotiations on a big reduction of medium-range nuclear means by the two sides -- by the hundreds of units. "It could be possible to reduce by the year 1990 the present amount of the medium-range nuclear armaments of each side to a third and even more stage-by-stage. That would be an important contribution to the cause of military detente." The USSR's constructive stand in the question of reduction of nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe, the newspaper sums up, is indicative of our country's striving to get the process of military detente in the European Continent moving, to ensure a lasting peace for our common home -- Europe, and to achieve headway in matters of disarmament as a whole. This is again reaffirmed by Leonid Brezhnev's recently-issued reply to the letter by the Australian participants in the peace movement.

PONOMAREV DISPUTES U.S., NORWEGIAN ARMS FIGURES

LD261954 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 26 Feb 82

["Haig's Arithmetical Acrobatics" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb, TASS -- The leaders of the United States and certain other NATO countries do not give up their attempts to "justify" the policy of building up medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe that is being pursued by Washington. To this end they distort and manipulate facts and figures regarding the correlation of potentials between the West and the East and deliberately misrepresent the position of the Soviet side, which urges drastic reductions in the levels of the medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe.

Giving an interview to Belgian journalists in Washington, for instance, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig claimed that the correlation of forces between the USSR and NATO at present stands in the proportion of roughly three to one in favour of the USSR.

If the European systems are excluded, Haig held on further the proportion will be about six to one.

The other day Norwegian Foreign Minister Stray presented a similarly tendentious estimate at a meeting of the Central Board of the Høyre Party. It follows from a dispatch of the Norwegian Telegraph Bureau that Stray treats figures rather arbitrarily. The Norwegian foreign minister has found in the clear and well-augmented proposals of the Soviet Union for drastic cutbacks in medium-range nuclear means in Europe by both sides some mysterious possibility for an increase in the number of Soviet missiles!

But what are these calculations based upon? There is absolutely no basis for them. At present NATO has 986 units of medium-range nuclear means and the Soviet Union 975. The Soviet Union proposed that the existing levels be scaled down without delay and that agreement be reached at the Geneva talks on major reductions of medium-range nuclear means by both sides.

For instance, these weapons could be reduced by two-thirds or even more by the end of 1990. Does this formula for reductions presuppose any "increase" in the number of Soviet missiles, as the Norwegian foreign minister tries to make out? Moreover -- and the world at large is perfectly aware of this -- the USSR has proposed a freeze, both qualitative and quantitative, on the medium-range means of both sides in Europe for the period of talks. At the same time the Soviet side expressed its readiness, under conditions of moratorium and as a sign of good will, to unilaterally reduce a certain part of its medium-range weapons in the European USSR, advancing to that lower level, as it were, which would become a result of the talks. As we see, what all this amounts to is reduction in the strength of nuclear armaments and the scaling down of the military potentials of the sides. This is the meaning of Soviet policy.

The question of medium-range nuclear means in Europe is one of the focal global problems of our time. Its significance is determined by the fact that any nuclear conflict breaking out in Europe is bound to escalate into a global conflict. Therefore, this problem is too serious for anyone to attempt to blur it with the help of arithmetical acrobatics, as Secretary of State Haig and his followers are doing.

TASS CITES U.S. OFFICIALS ON STRATEGIC PLANS

LD270040 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1552 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 26 Feb (TASS) -- Hearings in the U.S. Congress have again shown that the program for the modernization of U.S. strategic nuclear forces announced by President Reagan pursues the goal of achieving military superiority over the USSR and making it possible to inflict a first nuclear strike.

R. Burt, director of politico-military affairs at the State Department, told the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives that the modernization of strategic weapons is "a component part not only of our military strategy but also of our foreign policy." Strategic nuclear forces are a part of the foundations on which our policy is based, he added.

The State Department representative considers that the existence of vast nuclear arsenals should become an important element in the day-to-day activities of U.S. diplomacy and be a "sign of U.S. strength" in the eyes of the entire world.

Statements made by representatives of both the Department of Defense and the State Department make it plain that Washington is focusing its attention on the development of the MX missile system, which it sees as a means of inflicting a first nuclear strike.

General B. Davis, commander of the U.S. Strategic Air Command [title as received] spoke forthrightly about the Pentagon's wish to extend the nuclear arms race to space. In a speech to one of the Senate subcommittees, he said that he could not separate the future of his command from the country's future in space.

We are already very dependent on space systems for navigation, communication and observation, he said. The President's modernization program shows that we are beginning to take the necessary steps to ensure our future ability to operate in space and from space, the general stressed.

TASS CITES U.S. PAPER ON CLAIMED ARMS GAP

LD271350 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 27 Feb, TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has again demanded that the U.S. allies increase their military preparations and military spending to strengthen the military bloc of NATO. Speaking here on Friday at a conference of the so-called National Conservative Committee of Political Action, the Pentagon chief emphasized a particular necessity to keep the unity of the Atlantic alliance in the face of a mythical "military threat" on the part of the Soviet Union. He advocated the assignment of new appropriations for an ambitious programme "to re-arm America".

San Francisco, 27 Feb, TASS -- The newspaper San Francisco EXAMINER writes that now that the discussion of a military budget begins in congress, the American people are being showered with the same exaggerations to the effect that the Russians are getting ahead of the USA, which they have been hearing for more than thirty years.

The newspaper points out that in the 1950's, when the Pentagon was busy pushing through the B-52 bomber programme, the American people were being primed with stories about lagging in bombers. Later on, however, President Dwight Eisenhower acknowledged that there was never any such lag and that in actual fact the USA was miles ahead of the Russians by the number of bombers.

Similarly, during the election campaign in the 1960's John Kennedy spoke of a missile lag. At that time the Pentagon was pressing for appropriations for new missiles and "Polaris" submarines, and got them. After the elections, the then Pentagon chief Robert McNamara acknowledged that there was no lag at all.

The newspaper writes that in recent years the Americans have kept hearing stories about a lag in military expenditures and that the Russians spend far more money for military purposes than the USA. However, according to the estimates made by the independent experts of the Stockholm International Institute for the Study of the Problems of Peace, in the 1970's the USSR spent far less money for these purposes than the USA.

The San Francisco EXAMINER points out in conclusion that the United States has 9,200 units of strategic nuclear weapons as well as hundreds of units of medium-range nuclear weapons which are capable of hitting the territory of the USSR from Western Europe. In the coming years the Reagan administration is planning to add to this arsenal another 17,000 units. Is it not time to say in full voice that that is enough, and is it time to put a stop to this frenzy.

PRAVDA REACTS TO WEINBERGER ON CHEMICAL WARFARE

PM261319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 82 p 5

[A. Zagorskiy "Rejoinder": "Fabrications on the Production Line"]

[Text] It is no secret that the U.S. Defense Department is one of the most rapid production lines for manufacturing anti-Soviet fabrications. Recently U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger resolved to maintain his department's dubious renown. In his annual report to Congress he accused the Soviet Union of "violating the international ban on biological weapons" without the slightest embarrassment.

In terms of its peremptoriness and lack of proof, the statement is entirely in the style of the present U.S. leadership. However, why has this been done precisely now?

Surely Weinberger was not really trying to convince anyone that the Soviet Union is producing and using biological weapons in contravention of the 1972 international agreement banning these weapons? After all, it is well known that the convention was concluded primarily thanks to the vigorous efforts of the USSR and the other socialist community countries and is observed by them unconditionally.

The point evidently lies elsewhere. Washington is obviously seeking to distract public attention from sinister circumstances attesting that the United States is actively building up its arsenal of biological weapons and is examining the possibility of using them. The press reports that stockpiles of the most dangerous pathogens continue to be stored on U.S. territory and a number of U.S. laboratories are doing work on the creation of new biological means of destruction. It emerges from statements by Weinberger himself that the present administration is studying the question of reviewing international treaties and agreements banning the use of both chemical and bacteriological weapons. Indeed, it is not only studying them: U.S. biological warfare against Cuba is an undoubted fact.

Knowing how sharply the public reacts to actions of this kind, the U.S. administration is trying to camouflage them by allegations that it is someone else who is violating the ban. It is for this purpose that "canards" like the one created by C. Weinberger are launched.

DORONIN CONDEMNS U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS PLANS

LD280056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Anatoliy Doronin Commentary]

[Text] In fiscal year 1983 the Pentagon is planning to spend \$810 million on preparations for chemical war. The entire U.S. program for chemical rearming will cost \$6 to \$10 billion. A significant portion of these funds will be spent on the purchase of so-called binary weapons. As early as next year the first 155mm binary artillery shells should come off the conveyor belts of the Pine Bluff factory. The capacity of the factory is 20,000 shells per month. This should later reach 70,000 per month. The next stage will see new factories built for the production of 203mm shells and 230kg bombs for the Air Force and Navy. During the fourth stage it is planned to produce new systems for the delivery of chemical weapons, including missiles with reuseable warheads and special mortars, as well as an updated version of the Lance missile. And the American taxpayer will pay for every shell and every missile.

As (Gervasy), the well-known American military expert, wrote, the Soviet threat, the need to top up arms supplies to defend the might of America, rescue her honor and make the world safe for democracy -- all those slogans are no more than a way of making needy Americans subsidize the growth of the corporations to ensure them a profit, to be more precise. For this reason the bosses of the military-industrial complex and their proteges in Washington will stoop to any lie regarding the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, for the main thing to them is that the factories commence mass production of one or another weapon. The fact that, for instance, proposals were submitted to the Geneva disarmament committee on banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons is merely an obstacle that must be removed.

"Thus, the adventurism of the traders in death poses yet another problem for mankind -- the averting of a chemical war, for chemical weapons are weapons of mass destruction in the full sense of the term. Even in microscopic doses they are lethal to humans and, along with nuclear and bacteriological weapons, belong to the most dangerous and barbaric class of weapon. One kilogram of the basic poisonous agent found in the weapons of the American Army and Air Force contains approximately 4 million lethal doses. This is why Washington's adventurism has called forth such a storm of protest throughout the world. The Reagan administration's decision to expand the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons is regarded as an antihuman act, as criminal insanity threatening not only those alive today but future generations as well.

BLOC CELEBRATIONS OF SOVIET ARMY DAY REPORTED

PM251443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 4

[TASS report: "In Honor of Jubilee"]

[Text] 23 Feb -- Public meetings, receptions and other events have been held in many countries to mark the 64th anniversary of the creation of the Soviet Army and Navy.

A ceremonial soiree in Warsaw was attended by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and other Polish leaders.

In his speech General of Arms T. Tuczapski, vice minister of national defense, stated in particular: The Polish People will never forget that they owe their liberation from Hitler's occupation to the Soviet Army and that Polish soldiers with Soviet weapons in hand had the opportunity and the honor of liberating their motherland. Today, thanks to the friendship and alliance with the USSR and combat collaboration with the Soviet army, we can calmly put our own house in order and look to the future with confidence.

Wreath-laying ceremonies took place at the cemetery-mausoleum of the Soviet servicemen who gave their lives for Warsaw's liberation and at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

The traditional week of brotherhood in arms between the Soviet Army servicemen and the National People's Army has opened in the GDR. Addressing a meeting to mark the opening of the week, Col Gen H. Kessler, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the National People's Army Political Main Administration, stressed that the heroes of the Soviet Army serve as an example to the servicemen of the National People's Army and inspire them to new labor achievements for the reliable defense of peace and the achievements of socialism.

In Berlin's Treptow Park a ceremony was held to lay wreaths at the foot of the monument to the Soviet servicemen and liberators. Taking part were E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and other leaders of the republic.

In a speech at a ceremonial meeting in Ulaanbaatar, Lt Gen (Ch. Tumendemberel), Mongolian first deputy defense minister, stressed that the Soviet Armed Forces play a decisive part in safeguarding the collective security of the socialist community countries and peace and the peoples' security.

Wreaths were laid at the monument to Soviet servicemen on (Saysan) hill. Taking part in the ceremony was Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium.

Addressing a ceremonial meeting in Bucharest, Col Gen M. Nicolescu, Romanian deputy minister of national defense, noted that the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian Army and the Soviet Armed Forces accords with the interests of the two countries' peoples and the consolidation of the cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

In Kabul, Lt Gen (Abdul Kadyr), acting minister of national defense, delivered a report.

Receptions to mark Soviet Army and Navy Day were held in USSR embassies in the capitals of foreign states. Wreaths were laid at the tombs and monuments to the Soviet servicemen who died in the fighting to liberate the peoples from fascist occupation in Sofia, Budapest, Prague, Belgrade, West Berlin, Duisdorf, Vienna, Strasbourg, Oslo, Hanko, Tehran and other cities.

'STUDIO 9' DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD280512 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0917 GMT 27 Feb 82

["Studio 9" program moderated by Prof Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio, with Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee]

Geneva Talks

[Text] [Zorin] Hello comrades. We are again meeting in "Studio-9" of the Ostankino Television Center to discuss important problems in international life. Many of your letters have accumulated recently in the "Studio-9" mailbox with questions of general interest. That is why we have decided to devote today's program especially to replying to the questions in your letters.

With this aim we invited Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, chief on the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, to our studio, and I would like to ask him to take on the task of replying to your questions, comrades.

Now, to better organize our work I have selected those questions which appeared in the greatest number of letters and grouped them by topic. The topics we would like to dwell on today are: The course of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva -- many of you ask about this; certain questions relating to events in Poland; new political manifestations in China, events in Albania, Egyptian policy in the post-As-Sadat period; and some other questions.

I think we will begin our discussion with a topic that interests many permanent "Studio-9" television viewers very much, and this topic, Leonid Mitrofanovich, is the Soviet-American talks which have already been going on for 2 and 1/2 months in Geneva. Incidentally, I wanted to ask you why the official reports published in the press during the talks have been so bare and brief.

[Zamyatin] Because an agreement was reached at the request of the American side to keep these talks definitely confidential in form. This is why the official reports being released in Geneva are so laconic. Nevertheless, there is enough material in the U.S. and Soviet press to be able to judge what is going on there.

[Zorin] However, although there is in fact a lot of material, many of our letters pose a logical question in relation to the talks. In particular, the following question is being asked: What is the main aim of the Soviet Union during these talks in Geneva?

[Zamyatin] It is the formulation, in the shortest period of time, of an agreement which would encompass all medium-range nuclear means deployed in Europe and in waters adjacent to Europe, if these means are aimed at Europe. And another point: The Soviet Union has emphasized more than once -- and this is a fair principle which remains -- that any agreement reached in Geneva must be based on the already tested principle of equality and equal security.

Leonid Mitrofanovich, now I would like you to clarify one thing. As far as the term "forward based means" is concerned, we have letters in which comrades ask that we explain this.

[Zamyatin] First, I would like to say what we consider to be medium-range nuclear means. These are the delivery means which during a sortie can deliver nuclear weapons over a distance of 1,000 km or more. Now what about forward based means? In response to American forward based means the Soviet Union has deployed missiles on its own territory in Western Europe. [as heard] The United States preferred other kinds of medium-range weapons, including the F-111, FB-111 and a whole series of other types of aircraft which have a radius of 1,000 or more km and are capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

[Zorin] Where are they based?

[Zamyatin] They are mainly based in the FRG and other NATO allies of the United States. Furthermore, we also consider aircraft based on aircraft carriers in waters close to the European coast which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons over a distance of 1,000 km or more as forward based means. For example, we consider, so to speak, that there are presently 10 American aircraft carriers in waters around Europe or European territory, so to speak. Finally, this includes nuclear missiles based on submarines. This is the Poseidon system.

Furthermore, we also consider the missiles at the disposal of Britain -- a NATO member -- and France as forward based means. Besides, Britain has at its disposal systems deployed on submarines -- the Polaris system, -- which are always being modified. Now they are already talking about deploying Tridents on British territory and in British waters. The missiles at the disposal of Britain and France number approximately 250.

They must also be taken into account, so to speak, insofar as they are aimed against the Soviet Union. The United States is trying to secure its superiority in medium-range nuclear means at these talks and its proposals which are coming into play at the Geneva talks stem from this. Now, it is the zero option about which Reagan spoke on 18 November of last year which is of interest there. This has all been (?revealed) in the forum of the corresponding document and this document has been introduced for consideration at the talks.

What is the essence of this document? It seems to me that in essence it boils down to the Soviet Union unilaterally destroying its medium-range missiles which are deployed in the European part of the Soviet Union's territory while the United States would essentially keep everything which is called forward based means. If we are to proceed from the concept that at present, there is an approximate parity in medium-range nuclear weapons delivery means in Europe, then under this concept the Soviet Union would find itself in a disadvantageous position. Let us say, for example, that we decrease our missiles, our medium-range means -- and they would number 500 units -- while the United States and the NATO countries would maintain the same 1,000 units which they presently have. This means that the scales would swing to NATO's benefit, that is, the benefit of the United States, Britain and France. Can the Soviet Union really accept such a decision, so to speak? No, naturally.

There is another option: They say that if the Soviet Union will not agree to this then NATO will have to implement its decision, the so-called double decision, on addition armament. Its essence lies in the fact that with the existing approximate parity in nuclear weapons delivery means -- I have in mind medium-range means -- the 1,000 units which each side has at its disposal would increase by another 600 units in the West and deployed on the territory of Western Europe. This again means a preponderance favoring the West.

[Zorin] I want to say that both options, both the one and the other, presuppose a preponderance of NATO and the United States.

[Zamyatin] Both the one and the other stem from certain concepts on ensuring the advantage of the West, in the numerical sense, in medium-range means which can deliver nuclear weapons in Europe and in the waters which are adjacent to Europe in which these U.S. forward based means are also deployed. In both areas the West has an advantage. Therefore, what Reagan has proposed and what NATO proposes, so to speak, is unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, you have mentioned Reagan's 18 November speech and have said in connection with this that these proposals are unacceptable. Now just a few days after Reagan publicized his proposals on 18 November Leonid Ilich spoke about this during his visit to the FRG.

Comrade Brezhnev did not only declare these proposals unacceptable to the Soviet Union but he also showed why they were unacceptable, analyzing them soundly, in great detail, and point by point.

I want to draw attention to one thing in connection with this. The Soviet Union defined its position in November. Nevertheless, in February, the U.S. delegation placed on the table at the Geneva talks exactly the same proposal, exactly the same zero option, virtually without any changes. What is going on?

[Zamyatin] They are proceeding from the assumption that these proposals will be unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

[Zorin] They are proceeding from that assumption in advance.

[Zamyatin] Yes, in advance -- and they believe that this will enable them to gain a certain amount of time. But I should like to add that Leonid Ilich did not merely decline Reagan's proposal; he put forward four very important proposals for consideration by the United States. I shall list them. First, the Soviet Union proposes that East and West should renounce the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. We add to that that we are prepared to go even further. We are prepared not just to renounce, so to speak, deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, but also to renounce the deployment of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe -- in other words, to make Europe completely nuclear-free. It would be a nuclear-free zone. That is the zero option that the Americans are keeping quiet about. However, if they are not ready for such a radical resolution of the issue, then we are proposing a step-by-step reduction of medium-range weapons, a process involving two stages. At the end of the decade, by 1990, this would lead to a situation in which each side would have at its disposal roughly 300 medium-range weapons. This would be a sharp reduction -- from 1,000 to 300 on each side. This is a specific proposal, so to speak. But it is typical of the Americans that they are not yet discussing these proposals as such, they are not considering them. They are insisting on their own option.

[Zorin] You said the Americans are trying to gain time. What is the point of this, what is their aim?

[Zamyatin] Well, evidently, technical preparations for the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, because the United States and its Western allies can frequently be heard to say that if by the summer of 1983 the talks do not yield positive results, then they will have no other option. However, there is another option and, once again, the Soviet proposals provide one: The idea is that for the duration of the talks and until their completion, each of the sides should pledge not to deploy new types of medium-range weapons and not to modify them qualitatively.

[Zorin] This is the so-called freezing of weapons.

[Zamyatin] This is the so-called mortatorium, or freezing of weapons. But this is also unacceptable to the United States.

[Zorin] There is another question connected with the Geneva talks that our viewers are anxious about. Initially, at the start of the Reagan administration's term of office, the Americans rejected the idea of talks out of hand. Under pressure from the public, and in particular from West Europe, they have now opted for these talks. In their letters, our viewers ask whether it might not be the case that the United States will be able to draw unilateral advantage from the fact that the talks are taking place, by means of dodging a solution that goes to the heart of the matter, on the one hand, and, on the other, managing to deceive world public opinion by the very fact that talks are taking place and quelling the wave of the antimissile movement, in West Europe in particular.

[Zamyatin] Well, attempts to do this are being made, because frequently, when you talk to our Western partners, the argument runs roughly like this: The Soviet Union and the United States are now sitting together at the conference table in Geneva, and so you find a solution to this problem.

Thus, in general, there is some attempt to take the heat out of the opposition to the negative U.S. position, opposition which also appears in the Western press. But, in fact, people (can see) that the talks have not moved from the point at which they started, they have not moved; where is the alternative to this to be found?

[Zorin] If that is the case, then is it worth continuing the talks?

[Zamyatin] I believe that there is no other alternative. In our foreign policy, at any rate, we always advocate talks and a search for mutually acceptable solutions. And this was, in effect, our position when we agreed to the Geneva talks. We regarded them as a positive factor, because we have certain contacts with the United States, and if these contacts were to be cut, then there would be neither disarmament nor talks. If they want to use the talks to gain time to install medium-range missiles at the end of 1983 and to use Europe as a theatre of military operations and as the site where these missiles targeted on the Soviet Union are to be placed -- and they are Eurostrategic missiles, they are strategic missiles for us, because distances are being cut, and they are being brought closer to the territory of the Soviet Union. Moreover, they are an addition to the strategic weapons that are situated across the Atlantic or on U.S. bases. But their targets are identical. The flight times of these delivery vehicles -- they reach their targets many times faster than do strategic missiles located on U.S. territory.

[Zorin] Yes, because it's not so far.

[Zamyatin] Yes, it's not so far. For this reason they are strategic missiles from our point of view. If the Americans want to deploy them, this is a change in strategic potential and affects our position.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, to finish our reply to the group of questions connected with Geneva, with the Geneva talks, I should like to ask you the following question: When the Reagan administration was only just beginning, it did not show any inclination for talks. After a certain amount of time, it did opt for talks. An analysis of reactions in the world to the Soviet proposals shows that, despite the attempts to keep silent about them, they are meeting with widespread support. Don't you suppose that developments will force Washington to change its present unconstructive position at the Geneva talks?

[Zamyatin] If the U.S. administration is seeking compromise solutions, as it sometimes declares, then it should naturally study the Soviet proposals and opt for a resolution of the issues on that basis. However, the main thing in all these talks is that one must not seek advantages for oneself that are to the detriment of the other side. That is just what the United States is doing at present -- it is violating the principle of equality and equal security, which must be the basis of any solution which can be reached at these talks.

Situation in Poland

[Zorin] In our mail there are a lot of letters linked to events in Poland. Well, television viewers turn their attention, in particular, to the fact that the more the situation in Poland normalizes after the introduction of martial law, the more the furious anti-Polish campaign is intensified, first and foremost, by Washington. It would seem that normalization of the situation should also lead to the normalization of the attitude toward what is happening in the (?country). But the reverse is happening. What is the matter?

You know that Secretary of State Haig's notes, which he made at closed meetings, were published in Washington recently. It seems someone recorded the whole business and had these notes published in the Washington POST in order to make it unpleasant for Haig. They contain the following proposition, and I quote from memory: The United States dramatized the events in Poland in its propaganda, in speeches and in statements.

[Zorin] Dramatized it deliberately.

[Zamayatin] He admits this. Now the question arises, why is all this being done? I will only take one aspect -- the foreign policy aspect -- because a lot can be said about events in Poland. It seems to me that there are four factors here. The first factor is that the United States, in its global policy of frustrating the relaxations of tension -- of frustrating the policy of the 70's -- is trying to use the internal events occurring in Poland and the resulting difficulties in order to try to break the relaxation of tensions in Europe, to break up the character of the positive relations between the West and East, which embrace all spheres -- both trade and economic ties, scientific and technical ties, and so on -- in the broad meaning of the word. That is the first factor.

Second, the United States is now trying to raise a ballyhoo, so to speak, around events in Poland, stipulating certain conditions -- conditions which are now being called the Brussels Dictate [Bryusselskiy Diktat] in the press because in Brussels the NATO countries under U.S. pressure approved three conditions against Poland which they, so to speak, used for implementing sanctions against Poland, and, at the same, against the Soviet Union. I will recall the conditions for the benefit of the television viewers.

The first boils down to the abolition of martial law. The second condition calls for the release of internees, and the third, that the dialogue resume between Solidarity, the Catholic Church and the government on the creation of a front, so to speak, in other words, a dialogue which existed before the introduction of martial law.

[Zorin] Excuse me, Leonid Mitrofanovich, I would like to interrupt you for a second. However, the setting down of some kind of conditions in relation to a sovereign state is blatant interference in its internal affairs.

[Zamayatin] In this connection I would like to recall General Jaruzelski's words. In answer to this he said quite precisely that Poland is not sitting in the dock and will not allow anyone to interfere in its internal affairs and to violate its national sovereignty. Therefore, the United States is now making noises by introducing sanctions against Poland. They want to somehow return, so to speak, to the process whereby internal reactionary forces with the help of foreign forces -- imperialist forces -- tried to bring Poland to a situation in which the existing government and state system were replaced.

The third factor is that the United States is again using, so to speak, the internal events in Poland and the development of relations inside Poland in order to break the postwar system of the world. In other words, that on which everything created in Europe after the war is based -- the Potsdam and Yalta agreements, and as a continuation of these Potsdam and Yalta agreements, the Helsinki agreement -- because they reinforced the inviolability of postwar borders. That is precisely why in Madrid they are breaking up this conference which is trying to strengthen detente with military detente.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, and the impression is even created...now you say that Helsinki is a continuation of Yalta and Potsdam, but the West is trying to contrapose Helsinki and Yalta.

[Zamayatin] Yes, in other words, using this to break the postwar system. These are attempts, so to speak, of imperialist forces. Finally, the fourth factor which I would like to cite today is that internal difficulties, which existed even before Poland, continue to exist today between the United States and Europe. The vice-president of Luxembourg spoke about them very well. He said that the Soviet threat does not threaten Europe, but if anything does, it is the economic threat from the United States. And, in fact, the U.S. economic threat is a scourge for Europe. This is an attempt by the United States to solve economic issues and their own economic burdens -- inflation, unemployment and the increase in bank discount rates. The United States is trying to transfer all of this to Europe. How? In other words to transfer all of this to the European complex.

Bank discount rates in particular, have already brought about a devaluation of European currencies, while a flow of capital from Europe is going to the United States. Therefore, European production is declining sharply because bank credits, so to speak, have become extremely expensive. If production in Europe is shrinking, then the number of unemployed is increasing. The United States wants to divert Europe from all this, and switch the Atlantic bloc's unity to a struggle with Poland and a struggle with the Soviet Union.

[Zorin] It is interesting to get your opinion. There is another aspect. While trying to insist on sanctions, the American monopolies also want to put their Western European competitors in a difficult position. Let's say that by coming out against the Zaptruby project American coal corporations are defending their interests. Are they aware in Western Europe that there is a kind of American sting or spike against their own economic (?interests).

[Zamyatin] They are. However at the same time, while safeguarding trade and economic relations between the West and East to some degree -- Mr Cheysson, French foreign minister, recently made an announcement on this saying that energy issues are now of primary importance for France and that is why, so to speak, France is trying to safeguard these relations -- the United States is trying to break these ties. A very complicated process is going on here to which is being added the fact that the discriminatory measures introduced, let's say, against Poland, strike a blow, first and foremost against, against Poland's European allies.

[Zorin] But Poland is a member of CEMA.

[Zamyatin] Yes, because Poland has always been a participant in international cooperation. Many enterprises in Poland are suffering from a lack of raw materials because the United States is trying to create, so to speak, a kind of blockade around Poland. At the same time, the West is not receiving Polish coal and Polish goods which cooperate with Western production. Now, if we speak candidly, this whole complex of an economic war which the United States has declared on Poland hits very hard -- and in the future it may, so to speak, develop still more sharply -- and hit Western Europe. In particular, Poland must pay off credits. But, in order to pay them off it must have exports. In order to have exports, it must have goods with which to make them. Here, the circle is shut quite tightly.

[Zorin] Thank you. I would like you, if only briefly, to answer those questions of our television viewers who are interested in some of the processes going on inside Poland. Well, there are many questions so I will ask one. We have already mentioned that the introduction of martial law led to stabilization of the political situation in Poland. This is an irrefutable fact. But, at present, can we consider that the counterrevolution in that country has been eradicated?

[Zamyatin] It has been stopped, but it has not been eradicated. Martial law defended the socialist state system in Poland, but it did not eradicate the counterrevolution. It decapitated it that's true. But take this example: Now, a section of these so-called trade union leaders are going underground and forming a kind of conspiratorial network. Here, a question suggests itself. If they are trade union leaders, why must they seek secret hideouts?

[Zorin] Alienating themselves from the masses.

[Zamyatin] Alienating themselves from the masses. If they are called upon to conduct trade union work, they must be with the masses. This is precisely what exposes Western hypocrisy: when they say that the interneers are trade union leaders. But no, they are those who attached to this trade union movement and tried to turn it in their direction -- towards overthrowing the state socialist system, in other words, to eroding the socialist community. It is the same now. The remnants are going to secret hideouts to create a conspiratorial ring.

This means they are going away from the masses, so to speak, to fight the existing system.

Situation in El Salvador

[Zorin] The next group of questions is devoted to the events in El Salvador and U.S. reaction to these events. How do you assess the situation in El Salvador in view of the fact that in general, observers are now of the opinion that it is one of the most acute problems in the international arena at the present time?

[Zamyatin] Last week the U.S. President held his second press conference of the year. Observers have calculated that he was asked 23 questions at this press conference and that he answered 9 of them. Virtually all the questions concerned the position of the United States and the Reagan administration on events in El Salvador. Grave misgivings are now emerging in the U.S. press and among liberally minded people in the United States that the United States is being dragged into a second Vietnam in El Salvador. And this is indeed the case. In Vietnam the whole thing began, so to speak, with U.S. advisers receiving permission to carry weapons in South Vietnam. Then these advisers took up rifles. Then they began to train punitive detachments.

[Zorin] As is happening in El Salvador.

[Zamyatin] The same thing as is happening in El Salvador. In El Salvador at present, the United States can see that the military-political junta that it put in charge of this state in 1979 is rotting and is collapsing. Meanwhile, Reagan states that by saving the junta he is fighting against international communism. But this, so to speak, is again one of those double-dyed, anti-communist statements, as was the case the other day in the OAS when the U.S. President spoke about El Salvador and the Caribbean basin. He is fighting to keep the unpopular junta in power. You see, this junta has demanded countless sacrifices from the people. Listen to these figures: Since this military junta, or military-civilian junta, as it is called, came to power, since 1979, approximately 30,000 people have been murdered by its punitive troops.

[Zorin] For a country with a population the size of El Salvador, that is a huge figure.

[Zamyatin] The population of El Salvador is 4 million.

[Zorin] Yes.

[Zamyatin] Yes, according to official statistics of a UN commission, in 1980 alone 12,000 peaceful inhabitants were murdered by the punitive troops; that means it is not only suppression of human rights which is happening, but real genocide, the extermination of the Salvadoran population. People are fighting for their lives against this junta, and the United States is gradually building things up -- everything from its advisers, of which there are now approximately 1,500 already in El Salvador, to major military supplies. The head of this junta -- by a coincidence his first name is Napoleon and his surname, Duarte -- is now demanding major supplies of arms from the United States in order to stay in power. He doesn't even believe in the so-called free elections that the United States is venturing to hold in March -- the end of March -- of this year, in order to somehow legitimize this junta.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, there is also an analogy with Vietnam in connection with these elections. In Vietnam the United States tried somehow to drag other countries into the conflict on their side, and in connection with the elections in El Salvador, the Americans are trying to do the same things.

[Zamyatin] Well, they tried to attract a number of countries as observers in order to legitimize these elections.

[Zorin] To give a semblance of...

[Zamyatin, interrupting] To give a semblance of objectivity, but the majority of countries -- I will even name for our listeners, if you will permit me, those who refused: The Government of Austria refused to send observers, the governments of Canada, the FRG, Norway, Denmark, Belgium -- you can see that among them are NATO states, that is, allies of the United States. They consider these elections to be some kind of farce.

The fear that this could become a second Vietnam, that this could become a hotbed of tension -- and it has already become a hotbed of tension in the Caribbean basin -- this fear is making the world public stand up now in defense of the rights of the patriotic forces in El Salvador. In a recent speech, the Mexican president said quite rightly that the U.S. measures toward El Salvador and the other countries of the Caribbean basin pose an enormous danger for the preservation of peace. He made concrete proposals by which to overcome everything that is taking place there. The Americans responded by declaring that in mid-March they will stage large naval maneuvers in this region involving 28 vessels and several hundred aircraft capable of blockading the Salvadoran coast. That is how the United States responded. Isn't it a fact that they are being drawn into the Salvadorian war, which is essentially a civil war; isn't it a fact that they are being drawn into a second Vietnam?

Purges in China

[Zorin] I suggest we go on to the next group of questions. Reports have appeared recently about new purges in China. There has been talk that there are to be changes at the top and that Deng Xiaoping is allegedly going to yield center stage. There have been various reports. Our viewers, in their letters, are asking what is currently happening in the Beijing leadership.

[Zamyatin] First of all, I should like, to say that Deng Xiaoping's lengthy disappearance resolved itself when he finally made an appearance in Beijing on 18 February. How is his lengthy absence being interpreted? Many observers believe that preparations are being made for a Chinese National People's Congress and possibly a Central Committee plenum, as well as for the 12th CCP Congress. But these preparations are odd. They do not merely cover the essential questions that are to be examined, but personnel changes as well. Moreover, during a conversation, Deng Xiaoping himself called these personnel changes a new revolution. In other words, a veritable purge of cadres is taking place in China prior to these events. Once again, many people are being removed from their posts and are simply disappearing.

[Zorin] What is the extent of this purge?

[Zamyatin] I shall deal with its scale, but first, its aims. The aims were mentioned by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council. He said the State Council and Chinese Military Council [as heard] apparatuses were being restructured. In point of fact, the following estimates are now being mentioned: In the center, around 200,000 people are to be purged, or removed from their posts. Throughout the country as a whole, the purge is to involve some 10 million people.

[Zorin] These are sizeable numbers:

[Zamyatin] Yes. This is not just a renovation of the apparatus, as the Chinese leaders are attempting to portray all these changes. There is a distinct process underway here. First, people who were rehabilitated after the cultural revolution, that is, people who now make up, from the top all the way down, a certain leadership group, are being removed from their posts. RENMIN RIBAO explains this campaign by saying that supporters of Lin Biao and the Gang of Four have to be eliminated. But they were already dealt with about a year ago, or a bit longer. If their supporters do exist somewhere, they are being protected, and this is just another cover, so to speak. And, finally -- and this is evidently the core of the whole reform -- Deng Xiaoping is getting rid of people who did not give their full backing at recent plena to his views on foreign and internal policy. He wants to go to the Congress with a majority which will enable him to pursue his own life.

That, in point of fact, is, so to speak, the essence of this new purge in China, and his disappearance kept him from being involved in the carrying out of these measures on a mass scale. Mao Zedong once did the same thing when he suddenly disappeared. Then the theses on the Cultural Revolution appeared and carried out, and then he reappeared on the political scene. It isn't a new trick.

[Zorin] So, one may say the struggle in the top Beijing hierarchy, despite all these assurances, continues.

[Zamyatin] And a very acute struggle it is, too.

[Zorin] Another question in connection with China which often crops up in our mail: Are there any prospects at the present for an improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations?

[Zamyatin] I would reply very briefly to this question. On our side the doors are open. And the Soviet leaders -- our party leaders -- have often reiterated this in their statements.

Death of Albania's Shehu

[Zorin] Many of our viewers are asking: what is happening in the leadership in Albania? In particular, was it really a case of suicide by the head of the Albanian Government, Mehmet Shehu, or was it something else?

[Zamyatin] Well, you know there are two versions of the story that are quite different; one version is that Mehmet Shehu, the head of the Albanian Government, was in a state of depression and nervous exhaustion and took his own life. The other version, which is supported by certain agencies, including TANJUG, is that Mehmet Shehu was simply removed from the political arena and that...

[Zorin, interrupting] Physically removed?

[Zamyatin] Physically removed, because Hoxha didn't want him as his successor. There are numerous facts to back up one version or the other, so it seems to me that it is difficult to come to a definite conclusion now as to which of these versions is the more accurate.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, nevertheless international observers drew attention as well to the fact that Shehu was not given a funeral according to his rank, and, the main thing, that some of his relatives whom he brought into the government were excluded from the government after his death.

[Zamyatin] I will say this on this point: The clan struggle has been going on for many years in Albania and is continuing, and the clan which was headed by Mehmet Shehu and the Hoxha clan never trusted one another.

Changes in Egyptian Policy

[Zorin] I see. In many of the letters that we have received of late we are asked: Have there been any changes in Egypt's policy since the murder of Anwar as-Sadat and President Mubarak's assumption of office?

[Zamyatin] I would say there have been definite changes inside the country, definite signs enabling one to conclude that, since the new president came into office, attitudes to the opposition have changed. A number of economic decisions are being carried out which in general run counter to As-Sadat's policy, in particular, allowing foreign monopolies complete domination of the Egyptian economy. But all these are very small shifts against which one cannot make a final judgment of the new president's policy. In the foreign policy sphere, it seems to me that the president and the new Egyptian leadership are seeking a way out of their isolation in the Arab world. There is no doubt about it.

[Zorin] The isolation into which Egypt was driven by As-Sadat.

[Zamyatin] Yes, it's possible that the first steps are being undertaken to establish contacts with regimes that are by nature closer to Egypt — reactionary regimes, I would say. But it has to be borne in mind that the burdensome weight of the Camp David accords still hang over the Egyptian leadership.

These accords will reach their conclusion on 25 April when the last third of the Sinai Desert is handed over to Egypt from Israeli occupation, although there are certain complications: The Israeli occupation is being replaced by the presence of U.S. forces, the so-called multinational forces. Two thousand U.S. boots will be trampling Egyptian soil, together with the boots of other colonizers. The burden of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, or treaty, to be more precise, weighs heavily. There is some headway being made, but I, for one, can see no grounds for talking about any substantial policy changes.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, various assessments have appeared in the international press concerning the talks Mubarak had with Reagan during his recent visit to Washington, and certain observers said there was a slight difference in the standpoint of the Egyptian leadership by comparison with the standpoint of As-Sadat at similar talks. Are there grounds for these assessments, in your opinion?

[Zamyatin] I saw these reports, but they mainly concerned the position on Palestinian autonomy. I would connect this rather with a desire on the part of the new president to use this issue to seek some sort of rapprochement with certain Arab countries. This is how I'd put it: Fundamentally, once again, the Egyptian position is based on Camp David.

Detente Viewed

[Zorin] What is happening in the international arena today, particularly in the sphere of Soviet-U.S. relations, forces many of our television viewers to ask the question: Has detente died? Many authors of letters arriving at "Studio 9" ask, with concern, I would say, is the world returning to or has it already returned to cold war times and is the danger of a hot war increasing or not? I would like to ask you this question in concluding our talk.

[Zamyatin] In the beginning of the 80's, especially with the arrival of the new Reagan administration in the White House, the world felt that the United States had begun to pursue a policy which seriously threatened the cause of peace. In the Pentagon's concept, which is presently being developed, the main emphasis is being placed on the arms race and on building up mass destruction means, not only nuclear ones but neutron and chemical ones as well. Sites are being prepared for the storage of these weapons, with Europe being the main territory for their deployment.

It is no accident that in American documents it is called the European war theater. All this is aimed against the Soviet Union, but at the same time it is aimed against Europe as well.

Pentagon leaders, and not only these leaders but also the leaders of the U.S. administration, very frequently make speeches stating that a limited nuclear war is possible, that a preventive nuclear strike is possible and so on. In other words, the possibility of a nuclear war is already conceivable. Consequently, we must imagine with absolute clarity that in connection with Reagan's new concept of peace through force, a concept which invests in a sharp arms race, the world is approaching the possibility of a nuclear confrontation. We must not lose sight of this. Therefore, the concept of peace-loving forces and the concept of the Soviet Union and its foreign policy are directed at not giving the green light to this movement. The world must return to the state of detente which has sunk deep roots.

[Zorin] It has not died, that is.

[Zamyatin] No, it has not died. It contributes to and manifests itself, so to speak, in all European affairs. It is the basis of numerous proposals being made by the Soviet Union today including those made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th congress of our party which are now circulating under the title of the peace program for the 80's.

It is a program which envisages the elimination of the possibility of nuclear war, limitation of nuclear means -- the most dangerous means for mankind -- and if possible, agreements on removing nuclear weapons from mankind's life as well.

Can this be achieved immediately? No, we must approach this process gradually. Now, Comrade Brezhnev has made a proposal addressed primarily to the United States regarding not using nuclear arms first. If a state accepts such an obligation it means there will be no first, no second nor a third strike. This is an integral part of the program which is directed at eliminating nuclear war.

It must be seen that the road to peace does not pass through confrontation but through a process of talks, through meetings at various levels -- including summit meetings -- and in the long run through practical measures which should consolidate the process of detente. Where it has been violated there must be a return to the process of detente, that is, to a normalization of the atmosphere and elimination of such barriers as mistrust, prejudice and fear which are being used to justify the arms race.

Soviet foreign policy makes a big contribution in order to consolidate the process of detente and create an atmosphere of trust. This is the aim of our foreign policy and this is reaffirmed by numerous facts and by concrete large-scale proposals. However, if common sense does not prevail and if someone tries to use the Pentagon's concept, then we have what we need to defend our country. Those who think that events may be limited so to speak, to a war theatre marked on their maps, like the European war theatre, are deeply mistaken.

But, we do not want events to lead to this. We want world events to develop differently. The activity of our party and our state is dedicated to this.

[Zorin] Well, our time on the air has run out. Of course we have not answered all the questions which we have in our mail. However, we tried to answer many of them and I thank you Leonid Mitrofanovich for this. I think that this is not our last opportunity to answer letters and questions which you send us. It remains for me to thank you comrade television viewers. Until our next meeting here in "Studio 9," thank you.

'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS' ROUNDTABLE' PROGRAM

LD281914 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 28 Feb 82

["International Observers' Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, APN political observer; Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, international affairs journalist; and presented by Vitaly Sergeyevich Sobolev, all-union radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello comrades! It is now 1 year since the 26th CPSU Congress -- since it adopted the Soviet peace plan for the 1980's. Although the 1980's have only just begun, work on carrying out the peace plan is already bearing fruit. For example, Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear weapons in Europe have started in Geneva, and the United Nations General Assembly, at the initiative of our country, has adopted a declaration on averting nuclear catastrophe and a number of other important documents. One can judge the significance of the foreign policy program worked out by the congress from the worldwide opposition to the militaristic efforts of NATO and, above all, the Pentagon military. It is important to emphasize that in development of the Soviet peace program, new initiatives have been put forward during the year. They opened up prospects for achieving agreement on medium-range weapons in Europe, for creating a non-nuclear zone in northern Europe, for turning the Mediterranean Sea into a zone of stable peace and cooperation; for working out a code for relations with the developing countries, for convening of an international conference on the settlement of the crisis in the Near East, and so on.

Soviet Peace Program

A clear explanation of the peace-loving Soviet position on a number of important international issues was given in Comrade Brezhnev's answer to the letter from the Australian organization supporting international cooperation and disarmament. I would like, comrades, to especially draw your attention to the fact that the peace program is constantly being enriched by new ideas. It is yet another confirmation of its viability and effectiveness.

[Shishkin] In the reply which you were talking about, Vitaliy Sergeyevich, Comrade Brezhnev expressed his confidence that reason would triumph, and that a nuclear catastrophe would in the final event be averted. At the same time, he emphasized that this could not be achieved by unilateral efforts alone; the activity of all countries and peoples was needed. The year which has passed since the 26th congress of our party has shown that much has been done to mobilize peace-loving states and peoples toward the elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

People are beginning to understand more and more clearly the direct link between the growth of the danger of war and the policies of aggressive imperialist circles. Prompted by their reason and their hearts, hundreds of thousands of workers and housewives, atheists and Catholics, war veterans and students, are taking part in antiwar demonstrations in London, Bonn, Rome, Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels and many other cities of West Europe. Apart from everything else, they show how important the point reached in the present stage of the antiwar movement is, and the unusual breadth of its social and political base. Not only are eminent scientific and cultural figures, youth, women's, religious, and various pacifist organizations taking part in this movement, but also political parties of the most widely differing ideological persuasions -- their local branches and from municipalities. The situation is such that in almost every influential bourgeois political party, there is a war and a peace faction. All this enables the antiwar movement to influence state policy more effectively. Today it has reached such dimensions and such a pitch, that it is becoming a greater and greater barrier against the carrying out of the Pentagon's dangerous plans. And it is not at all by chance that such an astute expert on the interaction of political forces as the well-known U.S. diplomat and historian, Kennan, notes: The recent emergence and growing influence of the antinuclear movement in the United States and Europe has in my view become the most striking phenomenon of the beginning of the 1980's. All this has even more of an impact because this movement, which arose largely spontaneously, has reached such dimensions that governments cannot ignore it.

[Gerasimov] Yes, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, the peace supporters are not faced with the problems: What can they specifically do to strengthen peace? In the letter from the Australian participants in the peace movement, there are four points which they put to the leaders of the USSR and the United States. The Soviet leader has given constructive replies on all four points. For example, the Australian peace supporters proposed that the USSR and United States confirm their commitment never to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union replied that it would never use nuclear weapons against those states which have none, or which do not store any on their territory. The United States can say nothing like this. Why? Because their military doctrine assumes so-called freedom of choice. If they want to, they will use nuclear weapons first. What is more, in their nuclear blackmail theory, this threat of using nuclear weapons first, for example to punish someone, is one of the main threats they use.

Disarmament Viewed

The Australian peace supporters also talk of the disarmament talks, and in his reply Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasizes the USSR's readiness for talks on disarmament in its various aspects, and emphasises our readiness to consider without prejudice all the other side's proposals on disarmament.

But let us consider the said record. Talks on the banning of chemical weapons have been in progress since 1976, but in 1980, Washington refused to continue them. There were talks on the limitation of military activity in the Indian Ocean area; it was the United States' fault that they were broken off. Agreement was reached in 1979 on resuming them. But the U.S. side had no intention of doing this.

And let us take the strategic arms limitation talks which are probably some of the most important of all. Up to now, the United States has only been saying that it is ready for them, but apart from these words, we have seen nothing definite. You mentioned, Vitaliy Sergeyevich, that Soviet-U.S. talks have started in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, and here also U.S. behavior at those talks is creating the suspicion: Is not the United States spinning them out, anticipating the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe?

Or let us take another question raised in the letter from the Australian organization to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the U.S. President Reagan. They ask them to support the idea of a complete ban on all testing of nuclear weapons. Well, 20 years ago the USSR abandoned the carrying out of these tests in the air, in space and under water, from the time that the corresponding treaty came into force. Now, only China is exploding its bombs in the atmosphere. But the treaty banning tests in the three spheres did not bear in mind the fact that the arms race would, like a mole, go underground and continue there. Only there it would be invisible and silent, except that it would be registered on seismographical instruments in the Swedish laboratory in Uppsala and in other places. Talks on the banning of all tests continued. In 1974 a treaty was concluded on the limitation of such tests and we are ready to ratify it. But for how many years now has the United States not been prepared to do so? We are prepared to stop all testing, but the United States is not ready to do this. Why? Again, it is because they need tests in order to create new arms systems. They have for example thought up neutron weapons. They have, after all, to test them so that they can find out whether or not they work. We are against neutron weapons. We generally support, to begin with, the discontinuation of testing, an end to the production of nuclear weapons and the creation of new types of this weapon; then a reduction in the nuclear arsenals; and, finally, their elimination. Of course, this Soviet program meets with the sympathy of millions of people in all countries.

Basis of Foreign Policy

One can also add here that these specific things about which we have just been speaking are a manifestation of the selfsame Leninist peace strategy which is mentioned in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. There a description is given of Soviet foreign policy.

[Shishkin] Incidentally, this document aroused great interest among the foreign public. Bourgeois propaganda, of course, today prefers to observe an embarrassed silence about the fact that 60 years ago, many eminent Western figures, including Churchill and others, and leading organs of bourgeois propaganda, predicted the speedy defeat of the Soviets, and the collapse of Bolshevik Russia.

At the time, leading bourgeois newspapers were full of headlines such as "No Chance of Restoring Russia's Economy"; "Russian Culture Is Totally Destroyed"; and so on and so forth. But then, progressive people of the time saw in the Soviet Union the birth of a fundamentally new state. One need only recall what the well-known Danish writer, Martin Andersen Nexoe, said 60 years ago: Not one prediction made by the old society of Russia came true because it approached events using a measure which was a pensioner's stick, suitable for senility, not youth.

Another great writer, this time an American, Theodore Dreiser, wrote in 1930 that Soviet Russia was an economic and political system which was already in a condition to compete with capitalism, and in the future, perhaps in the near future, it would be stronger than the latter.

Today it is indisputable and generally accepted that the Soviet Union is exerting a growing influence on the course of history by the very fact of its existence, by the real practice of a new type of social relations between the nation, by the force of its example in the resolution of the most complex problems which confront capitalism. As the Sofia paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses, the Soviet Union has entered the year of its 60th anniversary with truly colossal achievements to its undoubted credit, achievements to which history knows no equal in their conception and accomplishment, permeated with constant concern for the working man, for the reaffirmation of the great brotherhood of all the peoples of the vast Soviet land.

Washington 'Raising Obstacles'

[Subolev] From what we have said today it follows that the Soviet peace program for the 1980's, having as its aim the strengthening of detente and cooperation and disarmament, reflects the interests not only of the Soviet people, but of practically all mankind, and in this lies its strength and the guarantee of its success. Official Washington is raising obstacles on the path of realizing this program, but they are merely driving the foreign policy of the United States into a blind alley, engendering conflict and contradictions of the most varied kind, with the allies of the United States, too.

For example, Washington is striving to turn the world back to the days of the cold war. Enormous efforts and funds are being expended in order to achieve this end, and it cannot be said Washington is being entirely unsuccessful, but this is true only up to a point. What can this lead to if, as for example one of the leaders of the FRG ruling Social Democratic Party Egon Bahr put it, the world is committed to a policy of detente. The U.S. antidetente policy is calling forth growing resistance from the West European allies, causing a virtually total lack of mutual understanding between the United States and West Europe on the question of detente, which is a vital necessity for the Europeans.

Comrades, I have just quoted literally the words of the Belgian minister of foreign affairs, Tindemans. Yes, the United States has succeeded in achieving some restrictive measures in cultural, scientific and trade links with the Soviet Union, which the countries of the Common Market, Japan and Canada have adopted. But this again is a blind alley which it is possible to leave only by going backward. The Japanese paper YOMIURI writes: It is not to Japan's advantage to apply sanctions against the USSR, but it is compelled to take definite measures under pressure from the United States, and it is absolutely obvious that Washington will not succeed for ever and ever in forcing people to do something which is to their disadvantage. Antidetente policy strikes at the economic interests of the allies, and from their side appeals which I would call almost panic-stricken are already ringing out, aimed at Washington. For example, criticizing the economic policy of the United States, FRG Chancellor Schmidt predicts economic, social and political unrest in Europe. Cheysson, minister of external relations of France, expressed himself even more frankly: We can hold out for some time, he said, but not indefinitely. The moment will come when the slowing-down of the pace of economic growth, shortage of investment, and the growth of unemployment will sweep away everything like a torrent.

[Gerasimov] Incidentally, differences between the United States and the countries of West Europe exist not only in the area of East-West trade, but also in the area of economic relations between the United States and these countries of West Europe. This problem was one of the central ones discussed at the summit meeting in Paris between the chancellor of West Germany, Schmidt, and the president of France, Mitterrand. Of course, they had many topics to talk about, and by the way it is interesting that the press reported that the main theme, at least in the opinion of the press, was the problem of high, usurious interest on dollar loans. And all this is strengthened by the fact that the tangle of such knotty contradictions is interwoven with the economic recession on both sides of the ocean.

El Salvador, Latin America

[Sobolev] Speaking of the foreign policy impasse into which Washington is driving itself, it is necessary to look at Central America, too. El Salvador is now being more and more often compared with Vietnam. The similarity here lies not only in the fact that the United States is gradually stepping up its interference in that country, but also in the growing protest campaign, both in the United States itself and beyond its borders against such interference. These protests include not only progressive organizations, but also broad religious circles, and even the U.S. Congress. At least one-third of the Senate is in favor of cutting off military aid to the junta, and now, after the return of the latest delegation of U.S. legislators from El Salvador, who in essence publicly admitted the unpopularity and criminal nature of the Salvador junta, its support in Congress may shrink even further. Just as once before in Vietnam, the U.S. leaders vow not to allow the victory of the patriots in El Salvador, in spite of everything, regardless of all actual reality. That's all there is to it. In this way Washington is preparing a blind alley for itself like the one it found itself in in Vietnam, when it had to withdraw ingloriously. And all the moves which are thought up in Washington to avoid such a prospect do no more than push the foreign policy of the United States further and further into this blind alley.

It hopes to avoid this prospect by conducting elections for the constituent assembly in El Salvador, lending the junta the appearance of a legal government. The election will be held in exactly 1 month. But in conditions of terror it is precisely the terrorist organizations who will take part in the election, and that as favorites. Now the Western press is talking of the overwhelming chances in the election of the fascist band of Major d'Aubuisson who is guilty of the barbarous wiping-out of a significant part of the 35,000 Salvadorans who have perished in the past 2 years, including Archbishop Romero. D'Aubuisson already enjoys the patronage of the United States, but if he becomes the main figure in the U.S. game which Washington is playing in El Salvador, that game will receive even less approval from the United States' allies in West Europe and Latin America. But besides that, as one of the officials of the Salvador regime whose opinion is adduced in the New York TIMES put it, if d'Aubuisson comes to power, there will be 300,000 partisans where there are now 3,000, and even now U.S. intelligence officers and military specialists unanimously assert that without direct U.S. intervention the junta cannot cope with the insurgents.

It must be said that in Washington they understand the dangers of their policy in Central America and are trying to find new moves. In particular, they are expanding the program of economic aid to their proteges in Central America, and are pursuing a so-called miniature Marshall Plan, as journalists are now calling it. This plan was set out quite recently in the speech Reagan made at the Organization of American States.

[Gerasimov] Yes, Vitaliy Sergeyevich, that speech, incidentally, was advertised in good time, by the speaker himself, among others. Of course there are many fine phrases in this speech. The speaker talked about self-determination and noninterference; he asserted -- I quote: I know that the United States pursued a policy of good neighborliness in the past.

This of course is a revision of history. In the past the United States pursued not a policy of goodneighborliness toward these countries of Latin America, but a policy of gunboats, or one might say, as they still say, the policy of the big stick. It will never occur to anybody, to any historian, to say this was a policy of goodneighborliness. Seventy interventions were carried out. The inhabitants of these countries complained, and still complain, asking why they are so far from God and so close to the United States. For their poverty the U.S. monopolies, banana monopolies and others, are in large measure to blame. And for their lack of freedom, about which the President managed to say much in his speech, the northern neighbor is also to blame, for it is the United States that supports obedient dictators in these countries. And now come the elections, as you were saying Vitaliy Sergeyevich, and a paradox arises: Now things are bad in El Salvador, and after the election they may be even worse, because even more rightwing dictators will come to power.

President Reagan has now announced a new program of economic assistance. This program, if it gets through Congress, will surely be assistance for the sake of supporting friendly dictatorships, above all in El Salvador.

[Sobolev] In propping up Central American dictators economically Washington is certainly not resolving the glaring social and economic problems of those countries. Consequently, it is not removing the grounds for the present conflicts. On the contrary, it is creating the conditions for the continuation of those crises and conflicts. In this way the United States is taking yet another step deeper into the impasse.

Let us recall the Alliance for Progress program of 20 years ago. The United States also allocated several hundred million dollars for economic and social projects in Latin America at that time, immediately after the Cuban revolution, in order to neutralize its influence. The United States pumps enough out of there in order to allow itself such a gesture of philanthropy. But gestures will not of course remedy poverty and injustice. And, generally speaking, nobody was fooled on even that occasion. They soon began calling that program, proposed by President Kennedy, "neither an alliance nor progress." One has to assume that a similar fate awaits the program which President Reagan is putting forward now.

[Shishkin] Reagan's speech was given a very critical reception both in Latin America and in many other countries. The influential London TIMES, for example, noted that there was one very great omission in Reagan's speech which, the newspaper said, had evoked hostile comment in the Central American region. This was the fact that the U.S. President did not even mention the important proposals made by President Lopez Portillo of Mexico. As we know, the United States reacted coolly to those proposals, to put it mildly. So the silence of the President is all the more eloquent.

What do these proposals consist of? The Mexican president put forward a number of proposals which, in his words, could lead to the establishment of a climate of detente, peace, democracy and stability in Central America and the Caribbean basin. He called for an end -- by means of talks -- to the bloodshed in El Salvador, where Washington is trying to keep the reactionary junta in power by stepping up its military interference. Lopez Portillo called on the United States to abandon threats or the use of force against Nicaragua and to start a peaceful and constructive dialogue with Cuba. He called for the drawing-up of a system of nonaggression pacts between Nicaragua and the United States, on the one hand, and between Nicaragua and its neighbor on the other. Addressing himself to President Reagan, Lopez Portillo declared: no to armed intervention in Central America and least of all in Nicaragua.

But these truly constructive proposals, dictated by concern for the maintenance of peace in the region, were not to the liking of Washington. The fact is that the White House has already examined and approved plans for subversive operations against Cuba and Nicaragua. By means of the dirtiest resources and methods, subversion, military adventures and all-round assistance to counterrevolutionary elements and bloody, repressive regimes the U.S. administration is trying to frustrate the process of revolutionary reform in Cuba and in Nicaragua and to hamper the peoples of those countries in the construction of a new life.

Socialism In Poland

[Sobolev] Yes. Now, comrades, I want to return once again to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, namely to the section on the development of the world socialist system. Speaking 1 year ago about the events in Poland, Comrade Brezhnev said: There have been all kinds of trials and tribulations in the history of world socialism; there have been difficult and critical moments in it; but communists have always boldly met the attacks of the enemy and won through. The time that has passed since then has proved the correctness of those words. In particular, a plenum of the PZPR Central Committee was held in Warsaw the other day. The plenum was addressed by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

[Shishkin] Yes. This event stirred up widespread reaction throughout the world.

It is also very noteworthy that the London TIMES was compelled to acknowledge with obvious chagrin the following: Rephrasing the words of Mark Twain one can say that the rumors about the death of Polish communism were greatly exaggerated.

To that one may add that the London TIMES was not alone in disseminating such rumors. Nor is it now. They have been thought up by the bourgeoisie ever since the birth of socialism. As Comrade Brezhnev stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, the imperialists and their accomplices are systematically conducting a hostile campaign against the socialist countries. They blacken and distort everything that is taking place in those countries. For them the most important thing is to turn people against socialism.

It wouldn't do any harm now to recall that back in April 1950 U.S. President Truman approved Directive No 168 of the National Security Council, which proclaimed the attainment of a world order to Washington's liking as the foremost goal of U.S. foreign policy. It described the Soviet Union as the principal obstacle in the way of this. For this reason, the directive said, the United States should increase its power still further and deploy it in such a way as to bring about a fundamental change in the Soviet system, to sow within the Soviet system the seeds of its destruction, as well as to encourage and support disorder and insurrection in selected neighboring countries of the Soviet Union of which the location is strategically important. I quoted that document, which is now public knowledge, verbatim.

By aiming to succeed where Truman and all other U.S. presidents who tried to follow his adventurist course failed long ago, the current U.S. President, Reagan, has placed the main stakes in his subversive activities against the socialist community on the support and encouragement of counterrevolutionary elements in Poland.

As Comrade Jaruzelski stressed at the PZPR Central Committee plenum held in Warsaw, the process of the disintegration of the socialist community and putting back European history by an entire epoch was supposed to commence in Poland. This process was wrecked. It was stressed at the plenum in Warsaw that the state of war in Poland had really become a state of antiwar. It pushed aside and even considerably reduced the threat of confrontation existing today. So, the results of the PZPR Central Committee plenum are an important step in the normalization of the situation in that country and serve the cause of strengthening peace and security on the European continent.

Czechoslovak 'Social Security'

[Sobolev] While the Polish comrades are seeking and successfully finding a way out of the crisis situation, the socialist community as a whole is continuing to make confident progress, relying on mutual support and assistance. In speaking of the need to study and make wider use of the experience of the fraternal countries Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted at the 26th congress that there is quite a lot that is interesting and valuable in the system of social security operated in Czechoslovakia. I quote those words today because last week the people of Czechoslovakia celebrated the anniversary of the victory in February 1948 over the forces of reaction and also because the present economic crisis in the West has again shown how easily even the modest social gains of the working people are sacrificed in the bourgeois countries.

Here is some information about social security in the CSSR. Social assistance to families with children, for example, rose during 1970-80 from 20 billion to 33 billion korunas. As well as services paid for out of social service funds, in addition to kindergartens, school meals and free medical assistance the Czechoslovak family receives cash income supplements in the form of child allowances, maternity benefits covering pregnancy and birth, allowances for mothers, discounts on housing rents, allowances for travel on city transport and loans for newlyweds. What kind of loans are these? One should say that they are enjoyed by 75 percent of young families. These are large sums, up to 30,000 korunas. They are advanced for the construction of housing and other buildings.

The repayment term is 10 years. Furthermore, 2,000 korunas of the credit is cleared automatically at the birth of the first child; and then it is 4,000 korunas at the birth of each subsequent child.

A very great deal is done to provide holidays for working people. Suffice it to say that almost one half of Czechoslovak workers and office staff make use of the services of holiday homes and sanatoria every year.

Finally, there are the old age pensioners. I shall just list the establishments which exist for them. There are old people's homes with warden service, in other words homes where various services which are so essential for old people are provided. Then there are personal hygiene points operating at reduced charges. Furthermore, boarding homes and clubs have been set up in the CSSR for old age pensioners.

What they don't have in Czechoslovakia is unemployment benefit. The reasons for that are quite understandable.

Comrades, at this point our program is ending. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

NATO PRESTIGE DAMAGED BY U.S., NOT WAR OF WORDS

PM261253 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" in V. Kondrashov "World Today" roundup: "Bitter Pill"]

[Text] Anti-NATO and Anti-U.S. feelings are growing among the peoples of the NATO countries. This was the conclusion reached by British representative (Geoffrey) Petty when addressing a conference of the FRG "Wehrkunde" military society in Munich. The British representative's revelations were a bitter pill for those pillars of NATO such as Secretary General J. Luns, Secretary of U.S. Defense C. Weinberger, his West German colleague Hans Apel and others who were honoring that organization's conference by their presence.

To sweeten that pill, the participants in the conference decided to explain NATO's "loss of prestige" by the fact that this pact had allegedly lost a kind of "war of words" by using, for example, such "extremely unsuccessful expressions as 'Euromissiles,' 'European Theater'" and so forth.

Enough, gentlemen: Why are you deceiving yourselves and others: NATO's unpopularity lies in that bellicose bloc's very essence. Its "loss of prestige" of which the Munich meeting participants complained is linked to the growing aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism and its desire to embroil the West European countries more deeply in its dangerous schemes.

It is here that you must seek the true reasons for the "loss of prestige" suffered by NATO which, even without that, is an organization held in low esteem.

SOVIET SHIP RESCUES U.S., OTHER SAILORS

LD282246 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] The crew of a Soviet freighter, Vasilii Petrov, have rescued 16 Americans, Britons and New Zealanders who had been afloat for 5 days on rafts after their schooner (Sophia) was wrecked in a storm. The freighter came to their aid after the party in distress sent up an SOS flare.

U.S. INTENDS TO INCREASE MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Reagan Speech to Conservatives

LD272138 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1521 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 27 Feb (TASS) -- The president of the United States, R. Reagan officially "kicked off" the electoral campaign of the Republican Party in preparation for the mid-term elections of next November. The entire House of Representatives and 1/3 of the Senate will have to be re-elected in these elections. Speaking at the conference of the so-called National Conservative Committee of Political Action, which is taking place here, he called for all efforts to be directed at a victory of the Republican Party.

It is clear from the utterances of the President that the ruling Republican Party and its leadership intent to go to these elections under the slogan of further militarization of the American economy. He stated that the administration will allocate "as many funds as necessary" for the buildup of the military might of the United States, and will resort to the further curtailment of social programs "for the sake of balancing the budget."

As is known, during the first year in power the Reagan administration reduced allotments for urgent domestic programs by almost \$40 billion and is planning to "save" over \$60 billion more on this in the coming 3 years. The Pentagon's budget, though, will increase immediately in the next fiscal year by 18 percent, reaching the record sum of \$263 billion. By cutting allotments for socio-economic programs, the present administration has given the green light to the demands of the military-industrial complex. Thus America's adopted program of "rearmament" will cost the astronomical sum of \$2.25 trillion.

This militaristic course has already severely upset the United States economic mechanism, worsening the crisis in the American economy. The administration is forced to enter deeper and deeper into debt in order to satisfy the Pentagon's insatiable appetite. In the 1983 fiscal year alone the White House was forced to plan an unprecedented budget deficit -- about a \$100 billion -- and this despite R. Reagan's widely broadcast statements during the pre-election campaign to "balance the federal budget," whose deficit at that time did not exceed even \$30 billion.

The President has admitted that his economic course is provoking strong opposition. However, he stressed that the administration is "filled with resolve to implement its program." "There is no way back," he declared.

Haig Speech to Conservatives

LD281622 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 28 Feb 82

[By Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 23 Feb (TASS) -- Establishing American domination over the world with the policy of "from a position of strength" is the chief and ultimate aim of the R. Reagan administration's foreign and domestic policy. This is praised in the speech made by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig at the conference which was held here by the so-called National Conservative Committee of Political Actions.

The head of the United States' foreign policy department stressed that all of the present administration's activities are aimed at "creating an international structure that would be agreeable to American values and ideals." "We must carry out international leadership and justify the responsibility that history has placed on our shoulders," he said grandiloquently. Judging from his utterances, Washington intends to achieve this by mobilizing all of the reactionary forces in the world under American aegis in order to shatter the socialist system and suppress the people's national liberation struggle.

The secretary of state did not even consider hiding the fact that in this matter the U.S. administration is determined to rely primarily on brute military force, blackmail and threats aimed at other people. As one of the main "supports" of the U.S. foreign policy, he mentioned the stepping up of its military might which, as is known, is aimed at liquidating the present balance of power in the world and safeguarding American military supremacy.

He said that any reduction whatsoever in military spending is "inadmissible," a reduction which the broadest strata of the American public -- who are alarmed by the massive scale of Washington's militaristic preparations and by the deepening of the economic crisis in the United States -- are now demanding with increasing firmness. "Any reduction in the military budget will undermine our foreign policy," he asserted, thereby acknowledging that the administration clearly prefers blackmail and diktat to democracy in conducting international affairs.

A. Haig left no doubt that Washington continues to see Europe as a theater of military conflict between West and East, stressing that the United States' West European NATO allies are "vitally important for the defense potential of the United States."

He said that the deployment there of new American nuclear weapons was an "imperative necessity." He demanded that the allies step up efforts to strengthen their armed forces, stressing that this course must be "strictly and unswervingly" pursued despite the growing protests in Europe against turning the continent into the United States's nuclear hostage.

The secretary of state once again threatened progressive countries, whose anti-imperialist policies do not suit the ruling circles of the United States. Thus, he stressed that the administration "reserves complete freedom of choice for itself" with respect to "sanctions" against Cuba and Nicaragua. He did not exclude direct military intervention by the United States into El Salvador in order to save the pro-American dictatorial regime.

A. Haig indicated the "important strategic role" played by China in the United States' efforts in the consolidation of its position and in the subversion of progressive regimes in Southeast Asia. He particularly praised Beijing for its aggressive, hegemonistic course with respect to Socialist Vietnam. Such praise of the Beijing leaders is considered here as directly instigating Beijing to new military provocations against the SRV.

The secretary of state focused particular attention on the developing countries. He stressed that the United States must do everything possible in order to stop these countries from turning to a socialist path of development and in order to achieve a "reorientation" of those states which are already travelling along this path. Judging by what he further said, U.S. imperialism mainly counts on subversive work to achieve these aims. Thus, he particularly stressed that the administration plans to obtain a repeal of the Clark amendment, which puts certain restrictions on the CIA's secret operations against Angola. "This amendment limits the President's freedom in carrying out foreign policy," he stressed.

The secretary of state's replies to the questions which followed clearly showed that the United States will continue to do everything it can to force the situation concerning events in Poland and Afghanistan and will use this to justify a militaristic course of confrontation in the international arena.

Foreign Military Aid Draft

LD271148 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 27 Feb, TASS -- The Reagan administration has sent to the U.S. Senate a draft programme for military-economic aid to foreign states in the 1983 financial year. It is clear from the document that official Washington has made the deliveries of weapons abroad one of the main means to achieve its aggressive imperialist goals.

Washington intends to provide the most repressive regimes with a lion's share of the entire amount of "military-economic aid" which is to run in the next financial year at a record-high sum of 8,700 million dollars. The Reagan administration has decided to send the largest part of the means to the world's most explosive region -- the Middle East. The expansionist regime of Israel is to get 2,500 million dollars from Washington. About 2,000 million dollars have been assigned to Egypt, the USA's second partner for the separate Camp David deal. The newest U.S. armaments, including up-to-date F-16 and F-15 fighter bombers, tanks, armoured personnel carriers and ammunition, are to be lavishly supplied to these two states. The Ziaul Haq regime in Pakistan, Washington's main ally in southwest Asia, is to receive 450.8 million dollars in the form of the deliveries of the newest armament.

It is planned to sharply increase military-economic aid to dictatorships allied with the USA in Central and Latin America. More than 166 million dollars will be assigned to the Salvadorean junta. It will get a large amount of combat helicopters, armoured personnel carriers, anti-aircraft weapons and mortars.

As observers point out, never before has the U.S. draft program for military and economic aid to foreign states been of such a pronounced militarist trend. The document fully reflects Washington's aggressive foreign policy hostile to the peoples.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: 'War Budget'

LD281014 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 28 Feb, TASS -- The White House proposes a "war budget," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today. The newspaper points out that the draft 1983 budget is in fact the first one fully drawn up by the Republican administration, for the previous ones bore the stamp of the Carter government. The new budget proposals, therefore, make it possible to judge how Reagan's wide-publicised election promises are being fulfilled. Besides -- and this is, probably, the main thing -- the columns of figures in the thick volume of the draft budget reflect the essence of the American policy: home, foreign and military.

"The draft budget," the newspaper writes, "laid bare the reactionary home and adventurous foreign policy of the U.S. ruling circles, their imperious ambitions and characteristic militarism."

"The instigation of the race of armaments, primarily nuclear ones," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes, "poses a threat to all peoples on earth. But this does not stop the U.S. ruling circles. On the contrary, they favour astronomical spending on militarist preparations, thus seeking to hold a 'position of strength' in the world arena, disrupt the military-strategic balance established between the United States and the Soviet Union, between the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, and meet the insatiable appetites of the military-industrial complex. Hiding behind the figures of the U.S. federal 1983 draft budget are global plans of U.S. imperialism, pursuit of world domination and selfish interests of military corporations."

Leonid Brezhnev stressed in his reply to the Australian Association for International Co-operation and Disarmament, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA recalls, that the socialist countries have reached military-strategic equilibrium with the world of capitalism. This equilibrium is a factor which contains the aspirations of the aggressive forces. Calculations to upset this equilibrium are doomed to failure.

CIA FABRICATES REPORT ON USSR CHEMICAL WARFARE

LD261640 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 26 Feb 82

["U.S. 'Chemical Rearmament' and Washington's Lie" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb, TASS -- The U.S. ruling circles are following still farther along the dangerous road of building up arsenals of various types of weapons of mass destruction.

Yet another testimony of that is the Washington-proclaimed multi-billion dollar programme of U.S. "chemical rearmament." Commenting on the programme, prominent politicians and public leaders of different countries and the press note with full ground that the programme is fraught with a grave danger. And the broader the protests of international public against the U.S. militaristic plans, the more actively Washington is trying to hide its actions behind deliberate lies, to ascribe to others its own aggressive actions and designs.

Another round of anti-Soviet hullabaloo is being unfolded in the United States these days around the CIA's two-volume "secret report," addressed to the White House. "The report" allegedly contains some "new data" showing that the USSR allegedly used or is going to use shortly chemical weapons somewhere in Afghanistan or somewhere in the jungles of Southeast Asia. The American man in the street is again treated with stories on some "yellow rains" that poured down in Asia and of "microtoxins" of allegedly "Soviet origin," discovered there -- the stories which were turned down both by Western scientists and experts and serious, objective press publications.

Really, who doesn't know that the latest toxic "rains" poured down on countries of Southeast Asia early in the 1970, in the period of the American aggression in Indochina, when the Pentagon dropped on Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea tens of thousands tons of chemicals which led to mass human casualties and was detrimental to the nature of that region? Who doesn't know the origin of the toxic agents being used against Afghanistan's civilians by bandit formations which are formed, trained and equipped in Pakistan with American dollars and Chinese yuan? These toxic agents bear the label "Made in USA."

Washington's attempts to fabricate frauds "on the use of Soviet chemical weapons" with the help of the CIA are suffering a fiasco; also a failure are its attempts to draw the United Nations Organization into fanning up anti-Soviet fabrications. A study which was held by experts of the United Nations shows that no government has at its disposal the data that could confirm American frauds. And now when in the United States they circulate the latest CIA fabrications, the newspaper Washington POST is compelled to point out that Major General Esmat Ezz, the head of the UN group which studied the question of "whether Soviet chemical weapons are used" in Afghanistan, again declared in Islamabad that neither he nor his staff-members were able to discover any facts to this effect. This is no wonder. The Soviet Union, which, in contrast to the United States, has been consistently advocating that the chemical weapons, this criminal means of warfare, be outlawed, has never used toxic agents anywhere.

The course of the United States' ruling circles, that of reckless stockpiling of armaments, including chemical, is the cause of growing concern of the peoples, and Washington will fail to put down protests of the public, no matter what refined diversionary manoeuvres it uses. As to the CIA's explorations around which the lovers of rotten anti-Soviet "sensations" are exercising in Washington, one can say only one thing: A lie is a lie, even if it is enshrined in two weighty volumes with the inscription "secret" and addressed personally to the boss of the White House.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES DENG XIAOPING'S NEW POSITION

OW270527 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Vasilyev commentary: "Deng Xiaoping's Tactics"]

[Text] For several weeks Deng Xiaoping made no public appearances, issued no political statements and received no foreign guests. On 7 February, talking with REUTER Executive Director (Fu-Lin), Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li disclosed something about this. He said that Deng Xiaoping would retreat to the second line and would no longer take care of routine matters. All this has caused speculation and conjecture in China and elsewhere, particularly in the NATO countries.

In the NATO countries, Deng Xiaoping is regarded as the chief advocate in China's leading clique of the PRC forging closer ties with the imperialist countries on an anti-Soviet basis. The imperialist bloc panicked, mainly because of fear that Deng Xiaoping's stepping down might lead to a change in the pro-Western policies now pursued by Beijing's leading clique. Now they seem to feel easier because on 18 February Deng Xiaoping received the notorious Sihanouk and told him that the situation in the country has rarely been as stable as it is now.

However, one should note that there are a good many reasons for Deng Xiaoping to take a second-line position in formulating party and state policies. The first concerns the economy. The 5th 5-Year Plan for the period 1976-1980, which was announced after Mao Zedong's death, and the widely publicized plan to accomplish the Four Modernizations by relying on the imperialist countries and to catch up with and surpass the levels of the world's most developed countries by the end of the century have turned out to be unrealistic. The serious disproportions in the national economy caused by arrogance and complacency have brought the economy to the brink of collapse. As everyone knows, the open-door policy toward the West adopted by Deng Xiaoping in 1978 has led to widespread penetration of bourgeois ideas into the country and a confidence crisis, particularly among Chinese youth. The line of forging closer ties with the United States, other NATO countries and Japan on the basis of jointly opposing the socialist forces for peace has further isolated China from the world revolution and national liberation movements. As everyone knows, this process began early in the days when Mao Zedong was engaged in his leftist experiments. In fact, China has played the despicable role of docile accessory to imperialism. And, in trying to make a deal on the Taiwan issue, Deng Xiaoping's knuckling under has aroused especially strong criticism from Chinese public opinion. These are a few things which could give cause to moving Deng Xiaoping to a second-line position.

However, an understanding of the realities in China and the situation and methods of the factional struggle in Beijing's top ruling clique makes one believe that all the talk about Deng Xiaoping retreating to the second line is just another trick played by this Chinese political activist who knows how to act according to circumstances in backstage struggles.

Deng Xiaoping has always been a good student of Mao Zedong, although he suffered from Mao Zedong's (?tricks). As everyone knows, Mao Zedong on more than one occasion adopted the tactics of retreating to a second-line position in order to build up his forces and wait for a suitable opportunity to establish his own policies later on. For example, Mao Zedong did this in 1956 after the Eighth CCP National Congress adopted a number of resolutions which he did not like. He used the same tactics after the Great Leap Forward, which he initiated, ended in failure and again on the eve of the Great Cultural Revolution. Now Deng Xiaoping wants to retreat to the second line and one can see the similarity.

As early as the spring of 1980, at the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the Deng Xiaoping clique forced through a resolution on convening the 12th CCP national congress before the due date. According to the CCP Constitution, a national party congress should normally be convened in 1982. However, at that time, the Deng Xiaoping clique seemed to him to be rising in power.

Therefore, he wanted to try every way possible to consolidate as quickly as possible his victory over the group of people, including Wang Dongxing, who came to power during the great Cultural Revolution, not only in the Political Bureau but also in the party's National Congress. It was decided to convene the 12th CCP national congress toward the end of 1980.

However, in the course of preparations for the party congress, the Deng Xiaoping clique was confronted by so many difficulties that the convening date of the congress had to be postponed again and again. First, it was postponed to spring, then to summer and again to the end of 1981. Now it is vaguely said that the congress will be held in 1982. It is thus possible that Deng Xiaoping's decision to retreat to the second line may mean that the difficulties his clique is facing in making preparations for the 12th CCP national congress are much more serious than anticipated.

To a certain degree, the move can also be interpreted in this way: The leading clique in Beijing is trying to pressure the United States on the Taiwan issue. The Beijing leaders seem to be suggesting indirectly to Washington that the firmness of the victory of Deng Xiaoping and his clique is a guarantee for a stable partnership between China and the United States. On the whole, it is obvious that the trick is being used because of the acute internal conflict within the leading clique in Beijing. As the 12 CCP national congress approaches, the struggle is going to become more acute.

ANNIVERSARY OF U.S.-PRC SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE NOTED

Kozyakov Commentary

LD280650 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] We follow with a commentary by Vladislav Kozyakov on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Shanghai Communique by the United States and China.

Back in February 1972 when the Sino-American talks that led to the signing of the communique were underway, serious concern was expressed over the emerging rapprochement between the United States and China. There would have been no grounds for concern if the talks in question led to the normalization of relations between the two countries in the internationally accepted sense. After all, hostile international relations have never done anybody any good. But the drawing together of the United States and China was causing concern for the destinies of peace even then in 1972.

Now that 10 years have passed since the signing of the communique between the two countries, there is every reason to believe that this concern was indeed justified. Over the past decade Sino-American relations have developed exactly as they were expected to in 1972. Each side tried to play its own card. Washington played the China card and Beijing played the American card. And since the overall strategy of the two countries was a militaristic one designed to build up international tension, a factor posing a great danger for all nations and the American and Chinese peoples as well has emerged in international relations. Indeed, what is the purpose of Beijing's policy of drawing together with the United States and other Western nations? Obviously its prime objective is to get military aid to modernize its military potential, and in particular its stock of nuclear missiles.

In recent years China has developed missiles capable of reaching targets not only in the countries bordering on it, but in the United States as well. Beijing is also using its rapprochement with the United States by back up its aggressive acts against Afghanistan, against Vietnam and Laos and its interference in the affairs of the Kampuchians. It is also pursuing the objective of undermining national liberation movements round the world. In each particular case Beijing banks above all on whipping up anti-Soviet campaigns and on provoking confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States, thereby poisoning the international climate.

Washington views its relations with China as part of its militaristic plans within a global strategy. American policymakers have reserved Beijing an important role to play in their hostile policies toward Afghanistan, the Indochinese nations and the revolutionary and liberation movements in many nations. Washington views its rapprochement with Beijing as a factor facilitating the carrying out of its plans for building the American military presence in the Pacific and other parts of the world. Beijing's anti-Soviet stance fits in with American plans for the so-called limited nuclear and chemical wars.

In general, a comparison of the foreign policies of the United States and China leaves absolutely no doubt about the fact that they have much in common. The leaders of the two countries have gone on record as saying that their policies are parallel and this is indeed so, even now that there has been some talk about differences between the United States and China over the issue of Taiwan. But the issue of how many American jet fighters are to be delivered to Taiwan and of what class will these jet fighters be is of little importance against the background of the community of the policy pursued by Beijing and Washington with regard to crucial world issues. In fact, the policy of the Chinese leadership is becoming increasingly similar to that of the aggressive forces of American imperialism.

The Chinese Government continues to follow Maoist concepts of Chinese hegemony. The most crucial task facing the world community today is that of halting the arms race and removing the war danger once and for all. The development of Sino-American relations in the past decade has run counter to these objectives. Since the Shanghai Communiqué was signed 10 years ago, the alliance of the two countries has served to build up international tension and prepare more military adventures, and this poses a threat to all nations, and among them, the American and Chinese people.

RPP Observer

OW010941 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] The U.S.-PRC communiqué was signed in Shanghai on 28 February 1972. That was the outcome of then U.S. President Nixon's visit to China. Glebov, this station's foreign affairs observer, writes in this regard:

The U.S. President's visit to China -- a visit which was made at a time when the two countries had no diplomatic relations -- made Mao Zedong feel extremely proud and enhanced his self-respect because the visit resembled the tribute foreign barbarians paid to the Chinese rulers in ancient days. The Chinese leaders highly evaluated their talks with Nixon as well as the results of negotiations written in the Shanghai Communiqué. Beijing's upper hierarchy tried desperately to create such an impression, which was: The United States made extremely great concessions with regard to the Taiwan issue. Although the Shanghai Communiqué also mentioned China's so-called victory on the Taiwan issue, it did not specify the United States' political (?obligations).

China stated in the communiqué that the Taiwan question is the crucial question obstructing the normalization of relations between China and the United States. The document also included many things about China's position, including, of course, China's firm opposition to the theory of two Chinas. In the communiqué, the United States did not specify just which of the two governments it was going to recognize. It simply stated that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain that there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. Such a vague and ambiguous statement suited the Chinese, and that was why they signed the communiqué. Viewed from various angles, China's upper ruling clique would consent to do anything in those days as long as the United States was willing to recognize its government.

After returning home, Nixon publicly stated that the United States had no intention of stopping its military support to Taiwan. The leaders in Beijing made no response to such remarks. In February 1973, 1 year after Nixon's visit to China, Beijing willingly accepted the proposal of establishing liaison offices in each other's country. Except for the name, such an establishment was no different from an embassy in any way.

The world unanimously maintained that Beijing had actually recognized the two Chinas situation since both Chiang Kai-shek's representatives and Mao's representatives were in Washington. Incidentally, since the establishment of PRC-U.S. diplomatic relations, such a situation has continued, only the representatives of Taipei and Beijing have replaced one another and their names have been changed.

Shortly before diplomatic relations were established, Deng Xiaoping made a conclusive statement indicating that in order to obtain U.S. recognition, Beijing was willing to give up Taiwan. Deng Xiaoping said: Yes, there are two Chinas, but we think this question will be solved when the time comes. If 10 years is not enough, we will wait 100 years. If we cannot solve the problem within 100 years, we will solve it within 1,000 years.

Needless to say, a millennium is fully acceptable to the U.S. imperialists. The deal was thus made. In January 1979, Beijing and Washington formally established an embassy in each other's country. In late January that year, the U.S. imperialist clique gave a rousing welcome to Deng Xiaoping in Washington. On 10 April 1979 then U.S. President Carter signed the U.S.-Taiwan relations act, thus legally solidifying the U.S. ties with the Chiang Ching-kuo regime in various respects, including military ties. Embarrassingly and silently Beijing swallowed the bitter U.S. pill of the two Chinas policy.

Recently Beijing raised a hue and cry over President Reagan's decision to sell some modern fighters to Taiwan. In order not to completely embarrass his friends in Beijing and in order for Deng Xiaoping to save some face, Reagan has consented not to sell the modern aircraft to Taiwan. But that is all Reagan will consider. There are no apparent changes in other matters, including selling arms to Taiwan. In other words, Taiwan, a territory historically belonging to China, will continue to be in U.S. hands, as the Pentagon says, as an unsinkable U.S. carrier for 1,000 years. This is what Beijing called a victory regarding the question of Taiwan.

JAPANESE WRITERS APPEAL TO BREZHNEV, REAGAN

LD011126 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 1 Mar 82

["To Avert the Threat of Nuclear War -- Appeal of Japanese Writers"; TASS headline]

[Text] A large group of Japanese writers championing the end of the arms race and the abolition of nuclear weapons have sent an appeal to Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America.

At present, the appeal says, enough nuclear weapons have been stockpiled in the world for the multiple destruction of all life on Earth. The horrible idea that nuclear war is possible is voiced openly while development work on the neutron bomb, new types of missiles, cruise missiles, etc. is proceeding.

We are opposed to such ideas and activities. One cannot wage a "limited" war with nuclear weapons. There can be no such category as "limited" war waged with the use of nuclear weapons. It is perfectly clear that as soon as nuclear weapons are brought into play, an immediate escalation of war will take place and it will erupt into total nuclear war and bring about the destruction of mankind and all life on Earth.

For the sake of the preservation of mankind, we urge the leaders and persons in positions of responsibility in all the countries of the world to rise above national, racial and social and ideological barriers and to immediately put an end to the new arms race, setting themselves the objective of eliminating nuclear weapons.

At the same time we demand that the Japanese Government strictly abide by the three principles stipulating that it will not acquire nuclear weapons, will not produce them and will not allow any nuclear weapons to be brought to Japanese territory.

We who have gone through the crucible of Hiroshima and Nagasaki believe it our duty to mankind to do everything within our power to prevent the desolation of our planet by nuclear war.

We urge all the peoples of the world to immediately launch activities in defence of peace. We should not let our hands drop in despair. Conversely, we should redouble our efforts to safeguard peace.

Brezhnev Reply

LD010954 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Mar, TASS -- Follows the full text of Leonid Brezhnev's reply to the Japanese writers, authors of an appeal against nuclear war:

"Esteemed gentlemen,

"Your emotional appeal for averting nuclear war cannot leave anyone unmoved. I fully share your anxiety over the growing threat of nuclear war and together with you strongly denounce the mad ideas that the use of nuclear weapons is admissible, let it be even for 'limited' purposes.

"Only naive people far removed from reality can hope that the flames of thermo-nuclear catastrophe will not sear with deadly flames their home if it stands far away from the source of conflagration. It is the duty of everyone who cherishes the future of life on our planet to make his contribution towards removing the threat of nuclear war and finding a way to strengthen peace.

"The tragedy of the Japanese cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki subjected to American atomic bombing is remembered in the Soviet Union, and many works by Japanese prose writers and poets about that tragedy have been translated in the languages of our peoples and are known here. Since that time thermonuclear weapons have appeared in the wake of atomic ones. It is an open secret that the new types of weaponry using nuclear energy have even more formidable destructive effects that are difficult to imagine.

"But, apparently, not everyone has yet realized the seriousness and the danger to mankind of another round of the race in nuclear-missile weapons that is being whipped up by the United States today.

"That was why the 26th CPSU Congress made the proposal to set up an authoritative international committee with the participation of notable scientists from different countries to make the broad mass of people all over the world aware of the truth about the pernicious consequences of nuclear war for mankind and to demonstrate the vital need of averting nuclear catastrophe.

"The Soviet Union has never been the initiator of the arms race. It was not we who were the first to develop nuclear weapons. Conversely, the Soviet Union is tirelessly making concrete and realistic proposals aimed at ending the arms race and achieving disarmament. The Soviet Union is prepared to eliminate its nuclear arsenal but, naturally, only if all the other states possessing nuclear weapons follow suit.

"At the 36th U.N. General Assembly session which closed recently, an overwhelming majority of member-countries of this organization supported the Soviet Union's proposal for declaring the first use of nuclear weapons the gravest crime against humanity and voted for the resolution, submitted at the Soviet Union's initiative, for banning the manufacture of neutron weapons. There were some states, however, among them Japan, whose governments opposed these humanitarian proposals.

"The Soviet Union suggested holding talks on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests and persistently demands that an appropriate agreement be signed as soon as possible. Our country declared its readiness to begin without delay talks, with the participation of all states possessing nuclear weapons and other interested countries in order to reach agreement on the discontinuation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons, on the limitation and then complete elimination of stockpiles of such weapons.

"At the same time we suggest concluding a convention on strengthening guarantees of the security of non-nuclear states and an agreement on the non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of those states where there are no such weapons at present. The Soviet Union says most definitely that it will never use nuclear weapons against those states which refuse to produce or acquire such weapons and which do not have them on their territories. Moreover, the Soviet Union is prepared to conclude a special agreement in this respect with any of the non-nuclear states. We see no obstacles to beginning an exchange of opinions on this question also with Japan either within the framework of the proposal made at the 26th Congress of the CPSU for holding talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East or in any other forms acceptable to both sides.

"The Soviet Union is perseveringly working to achieve practical results in curbing the nuclear arms race. It is not our fault that far from enough has been achieved in this direction.

"In the present-day complicated international situation, when the United States is developing and introducing in production qualitatively new types of weapons of mass destruction, procrastinating the resumption of talks on the limitation of strategic arms and taking an obstructionist stand with regard to Soviet proposals aimed at improving the international climate, particular importance is acquired by the stepping up of the activities of all the peace-loving forces in the world. In this connection I cannot but support your appeal for immediate action in defence of peace. It is very valuable that the Japanese peace champions are resolved to make their contribution to this noble cause and strongly protest against the deployment of both national and foreign nuclear weapons on the territory of their country.

"I wish to assure you that the Soviet Union was, is and will always remain a determined and consistent champion of averting nuclear catastrophe and achieving world peace, detente and disarmament."

INTERVIEW WITH U.S. ENVOY TO PAKISTAN CRITICIZED

BK261438 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Viktor Silyakov commentary]

[Text] The Karachi weekly (?MAG) recently published an interview with U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Ronald Spiers. The American envoy utilized this opportunity to improperly communicate with the Pakistani readers. Words like frontline state, aggression and danger were heard in his statement. The question is: Why are the Pakistanis being openly frightened?

The interview reveals that Spiers has frightened the Pakistani people with the possibility of Soviet aggression against their country. This is not a new method for American diplomacy. In both appearance and meaning it is an old and obsolete method and one which is completely baseless in the absence of argument.

Moreover, Soviet-Pakistani relations are not under the control of the U.S. envoy to Pakistan. Had he discussed Washington's plans with reference to Islamabad, it would have been much more reasonable. For example, it is interesting to know why the American envoy is misleading public opinion in Pakistan. The American envoy gave an interview when the new Pakistani foreign minister was appointed. Perhaps Ambassador Spiers' straightforward statement was aimed at only drawing the attention of the new foreign minister in Islamabad.

On the basis of various factors it may be presumed that Ambassador Spiers appealed to ruling quarters in Pakistan to continue the policy of confrontation with the neighboring countries. Once again he pledged to provide arms to the military rulers of Pakistan. This pledge has been made in addition to a \$3 billion military aid program to Islamabad. India and other countries of the region consider Islamabad's arms buildup to be a matter of grave concern.

American envoy Spiers has not apprised the Pakistani readers of Washington's real objectives. He has not even clarified why the United States itself is pursuing a policy of strength in its relations with Asian countries and is forcing Islamabad too to join this policy. A professor at (?California) University, (Leorose), who is a well-known American expert on Asian affairs, made a clearer statement, although he is not a government official. Addressing the international relations institute in Karachi on 18 February, he declared that Pakistan is the most important region for American strategic interests.

Washington wants Islamabad to obediently implement its suggestions and become an American ally in the South and Southwest Asian region in place of the former shah's regime. The Pentagon intends to set up a military base on Pakistani territory which can support the activities of the Rapid Deployment Force. Washington wants to use these forces against the national liberation movement and even today it is annoyed with the changes in Afghanistan with the assistance of its allies and does not even like the peaceful foreign policy of nonaligned India. According to the logic of Ambassador Spiers, Pakistan, which will be armed anew; will reel under the U.S. military supplies and be enslaved by loans to obediently serve the American interests.

NEW STAGE OF U.S. MILITARY AID TO PAKISTAN VIEWED

LD270052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] The Reagan administration has informed the U.S. Congress of its intention to supply the dictatorial regime of Ziaul Haq in Pakistan with a big consignment of modern weapons soon. This is reported by the UNITED PRESS.

These supplies of combat equipment are part of Washington's 5-year program to greatly strengthen the military might of the antipeople dictatorship in Pakistan. In their estimate of this program, Pakistani officials lavish flattering words on Washington and speak of a new stage, a new era in relations between the regime of Ziaul Haq and the United States.

Of what does the new stage essentially consist? For the United States it signifies an opportunity to strengthen its military strategic positions in South and Southwest Asia. Simultaneously, according to the designs of the U.S. administration, Pakistan is to become a bridgehead for the implementation of Washington's military plans in the Indian Ocean zone, in the Middle East and in the region of the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf. In particular, the Americans are interested in getting their hands on the naval base in the port of Gwadar and the air force base in Peshawar, whence, incidentally, the notorious Lockheed U-2 spy plane once set out on its flight.

Of no little significance to the United States is the fact that Pakistan directly borders on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. There is yet another important reason for the Washington administration's favorable attitude to Islamabad. Supplying arms to Pakistan, the United States plans to put pressure on India, whose foreign policy does not suit Washington. This naturally alarms India, which remembers the events of recent history when in 1965 and 1971 arms received by Pakistan were used against that country.

The Ziaul Haq regime's military alliance with Washington and the growth of the militarization of the country have increased the difficulties of Pakistan's economy, which is in a difficult position. Pakistan's budget for 1982 is notable for an increase of almost 18 billion rupees in military expenditure. If the allocations for maintenance of the repressive military bureaucratic apparatus and the payment of interest on foreign loans and credits are added to that sum, this part of the expenditure comprises 85 percent of the entire budget. This policy arouses legitimate dissatisfaction and protest among the Pakistani working people. Wider and wider masses of the Pakistani population oppose the militarization of the country and the new military agreements. They demand the pursuit of a policy of nonalignment, peace and cooperation.

AFGHAN DEFECTORS TO PAKISTAN DESCRIBE EXPERIENCES

PM261429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Rostarchuk dispatch under the rubric "Secrets of the Secret Services", "Linguists in Uniform"]

[Text] Kabul -- The story of these two young Afghans -- (Sardar Khoshemi) and (Khindiya Rakhimi) -- is banal enough, but some of its details deserve attention. Their families were repressed during the rule of Amin's usurper clique. They succumbed to hostile propaganda believing that the Islamic traditions allegedly violated by the people's government could only be defended by joining the ranks of the true "defenders" of Islam entrenched in Pakistan. In May 1980, abandoning their studies, they crossed into Pakistan with a guide using secret pathways.

They were given shelter in Islamabad by the family of (Sardar's) sister. The head of the family, (Sarvar Nuristani), a former Afghan military attache in India, found the young men jobs as announcers at a radio station broadcasting to Afghanistan. At the time this section was run by (Adzhi Yakub), nicknamed ("Kokodzhan") ("Uncle"), now deceased, and by people known as (Khashim) and (Kholi). They all at different times betrayed their native Afghanistan.

According to the evidence of (Sardar) and (Khindiya) materials discrediting in every way the aims and tasks of the Afghan revolution and the anti-Soviet propagandist concoctions maliciously distorting the relations between the USSR and Afghanistan were most frequently supplied directly from the Pakistani Foreign Ministry. Reports from gangs of rebels operating on DRA territory were frequently used to fabricate this hostile misinformation.

The Pakistani special service tried to use them as more than mere announcers. One of the radio employees, (Rashida Khassan), once suggested that she find jobs for (Sardar) and (Khindiya) work at the institute of modern and national languages.

The "institute" proved to be located in the desert halfway between Islamabad and Rawalpindi. Behind a high fence with a strict pass system, Pakistani Army officers studied Dari and Pushtu -- the main languages of Afghanistan. It was proposed that (Sardar) and (Khindiya) become teachers of these "linguists" in uniform.

This was all described by (Sardar) and (Khindiya) at a press conference in Kabul after they voluntarily returned home. Their evidence confirms yet again that the Pakistani authorities are not ceasing their subversive work against the DRA.

USSR, AFGHANISTAN COOPERATING IN VARIED FIELDS

LD271008 Moscow TASS in English 0614 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb, TASS -- Projects of Soviet-Afghan cooperation account for nearly 60 per cent of the total industrial output of the state sector of Afghanistan's economy. 167 economic projects in Afghanistan have been built or are being built jointly by the two countries. Soviet specialists continue working at 50 of these enterprises. They share their experience with Afghan engineers and workers.

Business contacts between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are based on the principles of equality and mutual advantage and comprise many branches of the national economy; energetics, the mining industry, the light industry, agriculture, transport, housing construction. More than 70 [figure as received] residential houses, schools, buildings for kindergartens and hospitals were built in Afghanistan with the participation of Soviet building organizations.

An important factor stimulating the widening of the Soviet-Afghan cooperation was the agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that was signed in December 1980. In that document, the sides confirmed their intention to develop bilateral contacts in agriculture, industry and many other spheres of the economy.

In addition to cooperation in economic development, the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are deepening in every way bilateral commercial ties. A TASS correspondent was told in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade that the overall trade turnover between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan increased much in the past year and surpassed considerably the volume for 1980.

The USSR exports to Afghanistan a wide assortment of goods. Every year, Soviet foreign trade organizations are fulfilling the orders of their Afghan partners for the deliveries of machine tools, industrial, power and other equipment, consumer goods.

The bulk of Afghan export to the USSR consists of the deliveries of gas, cotton, raw materials and food products.

USTINOV, OGARKOV MEET WITH INDIAN AMBASSADOR

LD271550 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb, TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, today received Vishnu Kalyandas Ahuja, the ambassador of the Republic of India to the USSR, at his request. They had a warm and friendly conversation on matters of mutual interest.

Taking part in the conversation was Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces -- the first deputy minister of defence of the USSR.

JARUZELSKI, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MOSCOW 1 MAR

Soviet People's Expectation

LD281522 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 28 Feb, TASS — A party and state delegation from the Polish People's Republic, led by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland Wojciech Jaruzelski, arrives in Moscow Monday for an official visit.

The Soviet people, welcoming the Polish party and state delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, express confidence that the visit will facilitate further consolidation of the relations of friendship, unity and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic.

'Sources' on Talk Topics

NC261116 Paris AFP in English 1059 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb (AFP) — Polish Prime Minister and Communist Party First Secretary-General Wojciech Jaruzelski is due here on Monday for wide-ranging political and economic talks likely to focus on the "normalization" process under way in Poland.

The visit, which should not exceed 48 hours, was announced eight days ago by the Soviet news agency TASS in what was seen as an unusual move by Moscow which rarely gives advance publicity to visits by East European allies.

But officials here maintain the visit is simply one of routine.

While the announcement might have bolstered Gen Jaruzelski's standing at the just-concluded plenum of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee meeting in Warsaw, Soviet sources said Moscow's backing for the Polish leader and his attempt to "normalize" the situation in his country was nothing new.

Soviet officials expect General Jaruzelski to brief them on the way he intends going about "normalizing" the situation without risking what one Soviet source termed "a new explosion."

Various sources here believe the Kremlin will likely recommend extreme prudence in lifting martial law restrictions, even though the price of maintaining restrictions remains high on the international level.

Moscow will probably also counsel a deep purge within Polish Communist Party ranks and will urge the Polish leader to reassert firm ideological control over workers and youth organisations, restrict the independence of currently suspended trade unions and clearly define their role.

Discussions will probably also centre on moves to bolster the Polish economy, and authoritative sources here noted that Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov, responsible for the economy, would be closely involved in talks with the Polish leader.

While the Soviet press has been disapproving of the slow process of "normalization" in Poland for several weeks, authoritative sources suggested that the remedy to the Polish crisis was essentially economic.

The meeting here would primarily aim at seeking ways for Moscow and its allies to help Poland overcome problems caused by Western sanctions, sources suggested.

General Jaruzelski, who will be accompanied by a party and government delegation, last met Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in August while he was still only prime minister and had not yet taken control of the Polish party.

Airport Welcome

LD011104 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Mar, TASS -- A party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic, led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR [Polish People's Republic], arrived in Moscow today for an official visit.

At Vnukovo Airport Wojciech Jaruzelski and members of the delegation were warmly welcomed at the gangway by Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov, Yuriy Andropov, Andrey Gromyko, Dmitriy Ustinov, Konstantin Chernenko, Konstantin Rusakov.

[In its report on Jaruzelski's arrival, Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT on 1 March adds at this point:

[The guests were also met by Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Pavlov, administrator of CPSU Central Committee Affairs; USSR Ministers Bratchenko, Bugayev, Guzhenko, Kazanets and Shchelokov; TASS Director General Losev; Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee; Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; USSR First Deputy Ministers Maltsev and Ogarkov; Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; Aristov, USSR ambassador to the Polish People's Republic; Deyen and Nikiforov, deputy chiefs of USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs' departments; and other officials.

[Among the welcoming party were Olszewski, Ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR and representatives of the working people of the capital.]

In honour of the delegation, the national flags of the PPR and the USSR were hoisted at the airport and a guard of honour representing three arms of the service -- the land troops, the air force and the navy of the USSR -- was lined up. The national anthems of the two countries were played.

Leonid Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski reviewed the guard of honour. The ceremony ended up with a march-past of the guard of honour.

From the airport Leonid Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski and other Soviet and Polish party and state leaders drove in motorcars, escorted by motorcycle outriders, to the city. The streets and squares through which the motorcade drove were decorated with national flags of the PPR and the USSR and streamers. The Soviet and Polish leaders were warmly greeted by Muscovites.

Activities Honoring Dead

LD011400 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Mar, TASS -- The visiting party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Poland, led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, who arrived in Moscow for an official visit today, laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum. The delegates paid a minute's tribute of silence to the memory of the founder of the world's first socialist state.

They also laid a wreath at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb by the Kremlin Wall. The Polish guests also honoured the memory of Soviet arymen who died in battle against fascism, for a lasting peace on earth.

The delegation laid flowers at the tomb of Feliks Dzerzhinskiy, a prominent leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Flowers were also laid at the burial place of the ashes of Marshal Konstantin Rokossovskiy by the Kremlin Wall.

Together with the delegation were Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and other officials.

Polish Press Roundup

LD011212 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Mar, TASS -- Poland's central newspapers and other mass media bodies welcome the visit to the USSR by the Polish party and state delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, stressing that the visit will facilitate further consolidation of friendship, unity and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

TRYBUNA LUDU, publication of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, writes today that the visit is an important political act not only from the point of view of mutual ties, its significance exceeds the framework of bilateral Soviet-Polish relations. Undoubtedly, the new summit meeting between leaders of the Soviet Union and Poland confirms the invariability of the basic principles of our internationalist Marxist-Leninist policy, implemented by the Polish United Worker's Party.

TRYBUNA LUDU expresses confidence that the results of the visit and talks in Moscow will serve well the interests of both parties and states, the interests of universal peace. Today, as never before, we solidarise with the Soviet Union, are conducting and will be conducting joint struggle against the force of the cold war, in defence of peace and detente, consistently upheld by the land of the soviets.

The bitter experience of the past years showed, ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes, that it is impossible to develop a socialist national economy otherwise but on a firm and stable foundation, within the framework of socialist economic integration, in which Poland can and should play a more essential part. The current visit of the Polish delegation to the USSR will open a qualitatively new stage of cooperation between the two countries, will enrich its forms and define prospects. This is an important visit from the point of view of the development of Polish-Soviet relations, consolidation of alliance and friendship between the two countries, strengthening of the might and unity of the entire socialist community.

STUDY FINDS GERMAN ARMY MASSACRED POLES AT KATYN

AU241630 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 23 February on page two carries a 900-word report from Moscow by Risto Bajalski reviewing the article on the question of the "death of 11,000 Polish officers in the Katyn forest near Smolensk during World War II" published by the journal VOYNOISTORICHESKIY ZHURNAL, organ of the USSR Ministry of Defense, in its No 2 issue. According to Bajalski, the Soviet journal points out in its article that "it writes again about the 'Katyn affair' because recently and especially during the 1980-81 period of active anti-Sovietism in Poland, attempts have been made here and there abroad 'to revive' the Katyn events exclusively on an anti-Soviet basis and to interpret these events according to the 1943 Hitlerite version in order to once again cast a shadow over Soviet-Polish relations." In this connection Bajalski recalls that, according to one version, it was "the organs of the USSR People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs which, in the spring of 1940, allegedly shot more than 10,000 Polish officer prisoners of war in the Katyn forest near Smolensk." As Bajalski reports, the Soviet journal now cites the findings by a special Soviet commission which investigated the Katyn affair and established that all the Polish prisoners of war were captured by the advancing German Army in 1940 and executed by the German Army in September 1941.

AIMS OF U.S. INTERFERENCE IN POLAND EXAMINED

LD272326 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Yuriy Borisov commentary]

[Text] The hysterical anti-Polish campaign unleashed in the West at Washington's bidding is a kind of smokescreen to cover their uncerecermonious interference in Poland's internal affairs.

U.S. President Reagan, shedding crocodile tears over the dire fate of the Poles, took upon himself the main role in this campaign. In a recent interview with a Norwegian wire service bureau, Ronald Reagan, contrary to the obvious state of affairs, again stubbornly spoke about the deterioration of the situation in Poland.

As editor-in-chief of the large West German periodical DER STERN Henry Nannen openly stated, the campaign bemoaning the plight of Poland is so perfidious and full of lies that it simply makes one vomit.

Indeed, Washington cares nothing for the fate of the Polish nation. To believe it harbors such solicitude, one would have to be very naive. Rather, it was the fiasco of the plans for the counterrevolutionary coup in Poland and for using that country for the global strategy of American imperialism which evoke a rabid reaction there.

"On our soil," Wojciech Jaruzelski said at the Sejm session, "there was to begin the process of dismantling the postwar balance of power in Europe, and in the world." In striving for destabilization and for one-sided advantage, stakes were put on smashing the foundations of peace in Europe based on the agreements in Yalta and Potsdam. The Poles would have had to bear the costs of that plan.

However, as is known, such calculations were annulled last 13 December. And immediately the American administration, which used to maintain that solving the crisis in Poland was a matter exclusively for the Poles, gave up this position. Brutally violating the basic norms of international law and the premises of the UN Charter and the accords inscribed in the Final Act of Helsinki, it has begun overt interference in Poland's internal affairs. In the form of ultimatums, the White House tells the Polish leadership how it should shape its internal affairs. Exclamations and threats are constantly directed at Poland. Sanctions are undertaken against Poland and an economic and financial boycott is proclaimed to worsen the economic position of the country and to torpedo the food situation in the state.

Under the false pretext of human rights, Reagan's administration demands no less than giving the forces of counterrevolution in Poland full freedom of action — those forces which not so long ago openly strove for a coup d'etat and a fratricidal war on Polish soil.

The campaign of lies unleashed against Poland by American imperialism is in fact a propaganda aggression. Priority in this effort is given to the American radio station Free Europe in Munich, which serves as a screen for the subversion center, the CIA. The air waves carry to Poland instructions on how to oppose the authorities, organize conspiratorial actions and sabotage production.

An unprecedented interference in Polish internal affairs was also the recent, Reagan-inspired propaganda subversion, the "television show," a major presentation. In an uncouth manner, that enterprise warped the sense and character of the events now taking place in Poland. Artificially whipping up noise about Poland, Washington hawks use it to further exacerbate the international situation and force through gigantic military programs. With the Polish lever, they activate their European NATO allies for a campaign to torpedo detente on the European Continent.

The political perfidy of Reagan's administration concerning Poland is also used for domestic aims. For example, the U.S. President wants to turn the attention of his compatriots from the complete fiasco of his economic policy and from the considerably aggravated domestic and social difficulties in the country, which now has almost 10 million unemployed. Although Reagan admitted at his latest press conference that the United States has a difficult future, nonetheless he continues to allot ever more billions of dollars for the arms race and makes merciless cuts in social budgets.

Striving to justify its interference in Polish affairs, Washington continues launching in every way the lying version of the insinuations that the martial law in Poland had been introduced under Soviet pressure, while giving, of course, no proof, since there is none.

Is it possible that the frequent authoritative statements by Polish leaders that the introduction of martial law in the country was a national act of the Polish Council of State adopted in accordance with the premises of the Constitution did not reach the U.S. capital? Obviously, the USSR and other socialist states cannot be indifferent to the fate of the fraternal Polish nation. But their whole contribution to the Polish cause can be reduced simply to that of a considerable increase of economic and food assistance with a view toward helping the Polish people tackle the serious crisis.

WEST USED POLISH GROUPS AGAINST SOCIALIST BLOC

LD270912 Moscow TASS in English 0627 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 Feb, TASS -- "The attempts at gaining ground from socialism and shattering the positions of the USSR and the other socialist countries in the world arena, by taking advantage of the events in Poland, pursue the obvious aim of upsetting the military-political balance which has taken shape, ensuring military superiority over the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community," writes the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

The newspaper points out that the aim of the imperialist reaction's actions against Poland is to destabilize the political situation, to deprive the Communist Party of its leading role, to cause chaos in the economy and, in the long run, create favourable conditions for the capture of power by anti-socialist forces, to wrest Poland out of the socialist community.

"The consequences of such schemes are quite easy to imagine: 'a bloodbath' for the PUPP members (the plans of the counter-revolution in Poland provided for a physical annihilation and imprisonment of tens of thousands of its members and other patriots), a weakening of the Warsaw Treaty and creation of a hostile center inside the socialist community."

The documents of the extremist leaders of Solidarity, the chiefs of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the Confederation of Independent Poland, which have become known now, leave no doubt that such were their aims, the article stresses. Also indisputable is the evidence that the forces hostile to socialism in Poland were backed by the imperialist subversive centers and many leaders of the so-called anti-communist opposition were directly linked for many years with the U.S. CIA and the secret services of the other NATO member-countries.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA points out that the introduction of martial law has foiled these plans. "This is why the aggressive and reactionary forces in the West are so much outraged, hence the unbridled anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign, which was started and orchestrated by the overseas politicians and NATO experts in operations of this kind."

ACTIVITIES OF SOLIDARITY'S ONYSZKIEWICZ REVEALED

LD270056 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary from the "At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] Among the high-ranking -- if one can say so -- dignitaries of Solidarity, a rather lofty position was occupied by Janusz Onyszkiewicz. Onyszkiewicz owes his climb up the ladder of the NSZZ [Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions] Solidarity hierarchy to his close acquaintance with such pillars of the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] as Kuron, Wujec, Maczarewicz. That acquaintance goes back as far as the sixties -- or, to be exact, March 1968, when the illegal political groupings of revisionist-Zionist tendencies provoked social disturbances.

A scientific worker at Warsaw University, the 30-year-old Onyszkiewicz fully supported the inspirers and organizers of provocative actions. It should be mentioned that in that period a certain (Peter Ulch) lived in Onyszkiewicz's apartment, a Trotskyite-Zionist emissary who had arrived from Israel to carry out the orders of his bosses in supporting the organizers of and participants in the disturbances. This small detail throws some light on who was hiding in the wings during the events provoked by Kuron's notorious so-called commandos.

This is why Onyszkiewicz's subsequent activity was connected with the counterrevolutionary commandos and their patrons abroad. He made contacts with the Paris KULTURA, the subversive center maintained by the American CIA, and with Western Trotskyite groupings. The prestige of being a refined intellectual, a scientific worker of the capital's university, contributed to Onyszkiewicz's appointment as the press spokesman of Warsaw Solidarity. He soon advanced. In March 1981, Onyszkiewicz took over the post of representative of the National Commission of Solidarity for Press Contacts. He replaced Modzelewski, who was removed to the shade since he was too active in calling for an immediate attack on the foundations of state power. Kuron chose a more restrained mathematician, while Walesa was only to approve that appointment.

Onyszkiewicz organized matters in such a way as to promote -- through the mass media, both in Poland and beyond its borders -- Kuron's views. To this end, he actively participated in making contacts between the KSS-KOR and diplomatic representatives of Western countries. Those contacts rapidly became a broad exchange of information and instructions.

Solidarity's press plenipotentiary did not overlook foreign subversion centers which he had earlier contacted. Although he was extremely busy, the Solidarity press chief found time to conduct the so-called foreign policy of the KSS-KOR bosses who had made their nests in Solidarity's leadership. True, he had no formal bases for that, since the foreign sector was managed by Lis and Kalinowski, but Kuron always got what he wanted.

Also worth mentioning in the multifaceted activity of Onyszkiewicz is the organization of so-called Solidarity embassies in Western capitals. Kuron and company intended that those embassies should have the character of subversive representations [rezydencje agenturalne]. The first such legation was established by Zygmunt Przetakiewicz in New York to obtain American money. The former Polish ambassador, and later a traitor of his motherland, Spasowski, also took part in that enterprise.

However, a scandal broke out soon after the newly-revealed [objawiona] agency, entitled Solidarity Incorporated, started working -- the progressive American press openly accused the CIA of being the owner of that agency. The scandal reached such proportions that the brainchild of Kuron and Onyszkiewicz gave up the ghost; the agency was closed.

For a time Onyszkiewicz had been carefully hiding his ultraextremist views and his devotion to the plans for a counterrevolutionary coup. But finally he threw off the mask of humanitarian intellectual whose only care, allegedly, was the situation of workers. At the end of November, at one of his press conferences, Onyszkiewicz openly stated that Solidarity should assure for itself organizational forms of control over the work of the government. It is not difficult to guess what that press plotter had in mind: The seizure of power in the country for Kuron and his pals was only a matter of time.

The confidence the think tank of counterrevolution showed Onyszkiewicz was growing. He was honored by being accepted into the circle of people gathered at Kuron's apartment to create a new party: the self-governing republic clubs. It was even planned to nominate Onyszkiewicz for a high post in the leadership of the new political mafia. Kuron's supporters believed he fully deserved this.

But what about the interests of the working masses manipulated by Onyszkiewicz on his way to the top? He expressed his attitude toward people of labor when he was asked in Poznan why the meeting of the new party had been held at Kuron's apartment and not, for instance, on the premises of Warsaw Solidarity. Onyszkiewicz said: We did not hold it at the Solidarity premises because many people come there, people who talk much and do not let us speak. We gathered at Jacek's flat so that we would not be disturbed. Those people were workers, people who in their sincerity came to Solidarity to have their problems solved, since they believed they were coming to their workers' trade union. But it appeared that they were only disturbing political adventurers going about their dirty business.

KOMOSOMOL ORGAN RECALLS SOLIDARITY PROPAGANDA

LD262358 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Debates are being held at basic organizations of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] under the slogan: "What Poland, what union?" KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA'S Warsaw correspondent Yuriy Orlik writes in today's paper.

Such debate on the subject of Poland's future and the youth movement are necessary, particularly in view of the introduction in the past 18 months of chaos and disruption, not only in the economy. The harm done to the national economy, the extreme disruption of labor and production discipline can be calculated, but in what units can be represented the moral disruption, the lack of political understanding, the chaos sown in the souls and consciousness of people which those 18 months have left -- 18 months when efficient propaganda was carried out by Solidarity and their well-paid bosses practically without hindrance.

While in Katowice Voivodship I had occasion to acquaint myself with some methods of brainwashing by the spiritual leaders of Polish counterrevolution. At first sight it looked quite innocent: Messieurs experts volunteered to lecture at the Upper Silesian General Knowledge Society. They were given halls. The list of the society's lecturers contain exclusively the well-known names: Kuron, Litynski, Czuma, Michnik, Chojecki, Lipski, Maria and Leszek Moczulski. Adam Michnik was particularly willing to visit Katowice. His speeches were amply stuffed with malicious, crude little jokes about the party, socialism, the legal organs. And the hall was filled by young people: students and workers. It was at their consciousness that the aphorisms imbued with hatred were aimed. Those who tried to contradict the divagations of Mr Michnik were shouted down by a specially selected group from the Independent Student Union. Yes, the truth was shouted down. (Michal Krecik), chairman of the ZSMP in Sosnowiec, told the correspondent: It was chased off the platform.

All the more complex tasks now face our propagandists. Demogogy is dangerous not only because of its immediate results, but also because a man can be instigated to a wrong cause, drawn into a strike, into a protest action; it devalues the existing values, reverses well-known concepts.

The most striking example was the warping of the concept of Solidarity in the daily activities of the NSZZ [Independent Self-Governing Trade Unions] Solidarity activists, or, I should say, instilling into one's consciousness the phrase: Socialism for everybody -- which immediately suggests the existence of a socialism for elites. This is by no means a forum of word fencing; it was in such a way that the ideologues of counterrevolution undermined the consciousness of the working class, especially young people.

POLISH SEJM, PZPR CC PLENUM DISCUSSIONS NOTED

LD270028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2110 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] The session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic will continue today [27 Feb] in Warsaw. It is examining draft laws connected with the implementation of economic reform.

The Polish press is discussing the results of the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum and the report of the Politburo that was delivered by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. It was devoted to the tasks of the party in the struggle for unity in its ranks, for the strengthening of popular power and for full public approval of socialism. Martial law, Jaruzelski said in part, was introduced to normalize the situation in the country and there is already some achievement in this. In the country the planned reforms are being continued which form the basis for the development and strengthening of socialist democracy.

Sejm Meeting Results

LD271354 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Feb, TASS -- Problems connected with the implementation of the economic reform were discussed at the Polish Sejm's session which came to a close today. In this connection the session adopted a number of laws concerning socio-economic planning, the financial activities of state enterprises, price formation, banking and foreign trade operations.

The deputies of the Sejm also passed a resolution and a number of legislative acts which are to ensure a further stabilisation of the situation in the country and the creation of favourable conditions for the working activities of the collectives, for the restoration of mutual trust in the interests of solving the basic problems of the Polish state and its people.

MARTIAL LAW 'BRIDGE' OVER POLISH CRISIS

LD252146 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Feb 82

[From "The Way We See It"]

[Text] After martial law was imposed in Poland, Washington started a large-scale anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign. It announced sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union and made a big effort to persuade its allies to join those sanctions. To justify its reaction to the events in Poland, Washington mentions the reports of the Western press which describe the situation in Poland in the most grim colors. A correspondent of the Soviet army newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, Colonel (Moroz), on the basis of his personal impressions describes what martial law in Poland is really like.

No one, of course, regards martial law as a normal phenomenon. No one expects that its introduction will bring about immediate changes for the better, yet millions can see already now that martial law opened up possibilities the country hadn't had for months. The chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, Wojciech Jaruzelski, has described the measures as a sort of a bridge which can be used to pass across a critical period. The population of Poland at once felt the creative, constructive character of the emergency measures of the government. The restrictions had a clearly defined purpose. General Baryla, head of the Political Department of the Polish Army, stressed that martial law in Poland had been imposed to avoid a civil war. All the former bodies of government and administration are functioning in the country. All the members of its parliament have retained their powers. None of the parties or the leading youth organizations have been disbanded. True, trade union activities have been suspended. And the reason is plain to see: the unions were used as a cover by forces which prepared an anti-government plot.

Now how does martial law actually operate? The military commissioners of Warsaw, General Mroz, says that the regulations of martial law are carried into life through representatives of the Military Council of National Salvation -- that is, military commissioners. Their chief duty is to put the council's line into practice, strictly and consistently. A major area of their work, according to General Mroz, is bringing the situation at the factories back to normal.

For long months the Solidarity leaders completely ignored improvement work on the territories of factories, in the cloakrooms, in the shower rooms and other attributes of normal life and comfort. On the contrary, they deliberately destroyed all those facilities to create additional difficulties for the workers and to provoke discontent. All Solidarity left behind was dirt everywhere, no lighting, broken doors and smashed windows. The damage was repaired quickly with army efficiency.

General Mroz also drew attention to the better work of the transport, where the use of army experience in the maintenance of vehicles had produced good results. Military commissioners are also active in the rural regions where they help organize the work of local bodies of government and see to it that all questions are settled without red tape and on a fair basis. They strictly supervise the preparations for spring sowing.

In American cities, where martial law was introduced to suppress popular unrest, demolished buildings stood for years afterwards as a reminder of those events. In Poland not a single house has been destroyed. What is more, Polish servicemen display heroism in fighting floods and rescuing people. I've learned of some facts from farmers: In the village of (Kushlev) a man, father of seven children, died. His family had no hand strong enough, nor money, to complete a cattle shed that the man had started. The work was completed in 2 days by troops which arrived in the region following the introduction of martial law. In another village, (Topolno), servicemen working in their free time built a house for an old couple who lost their previous house in a fire.

We are glad to have the honor of building a bridge across and abyss of political and economic crisis, the military commissioner of Warsaw, General Mroz, said. We are building it together with all the healthy forces of Poland.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON WEHNER VISIT TO WARSAW

PM251511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Feb (TASS) -- As the PAP agency reports, H. Wehner, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany faction in the FRG Bundestag, who is visiting Poland, was received by W. Jaruzelski. In the course of a lengthy talk, PAP notes, a wide range of questions was discussed. H. Wehner was briefed on the assessment of the situation in Poland and its international consequences.

The two sides expressed the opinion that the visit will be of great significance for future relations. At the talks great attention was devoted to the two countries' approach to the policy of detente and cooperation, particularly in Europe. In this context the pernicious nature of attempts to utilize Poland's domestic difficulties to exacerbate the international situation was noted.

In the course of the talks the common opinion was voiced that Polish-FRG relations, both from the historical viewpoint and in terms of their present significance for Europe, must rest on firm foundations and develop consistently in the spirit of the treaty on the principles for the normalization of Polish-FRG relations of December 1979.

Agreement was expressed that Poland is capable of settling its present difficulties by its own efforts and that it must do so. The mutual conviction was voiced that in order to achieve Poland's stabilization and successful development it is necessary to restore normal cooperation, refrain from exerting propaganda and political pressure and renounce interference in Poland's internal affairs.

GRISHIN RETURN FROM BUDAPEST ANNOUNCED

LD261810 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb, TASS -- The delegation of the City of Moscow, led by Viktor Grishin, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow City Committee, returned here today from Budapest where they had taken part in "Moscow Days."

BRIEFS

UBZEK HONOR FOR CSSR HERO -- A memorial museum to honor the great CSSR national hero Julius Fucik was opened in Tashkent today. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 26 Feb 82 CF]

EEC SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR 'TOKEN' ACTION

LD270256 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] The EEC countries have yielded to the United States' pressure and agreed to introduce sanctions against the Soviet Union. Here is a commentary from Viktor Yenykeyev of our staff:

At first glance one might think that Washington's persistent effort to pressure its European allies into following it in the wake of its policy of sanctions against the Soviet Union has got some results at last. Indeed, on the face of it there emerged some kind of solidarity between the United States and its allies, but loud pronouncements that the long awaited unity of the Western nations has at last come to pass are far from being true. The details of sanctions to be introduced by the EEC are to become known next week, but it is already clear that Washington's pressure has amounted to nothing much.

The agreement of the West European nations to introduce sanctions is a token one. According to Western economic experts, Soviet exports to West Europe will be cut by a mere 4 percent as a result. The sanctions are to cover the imports of Soviet furs, vodka, caviar, cosmetics and other goods which do not account for the bulk of Soviet exports. In fact, the EEC's decision can be regarded as a move to back up the prestige of the United States which has met itself coming backward, [as heard] having introduced sanctions against the Soviet Union. This is what the assessment of Washington's position just before the EEC session in Brussels by the FINANCIAL TIMES boils down to. The West European governments displayed their loyalty to the American administration formally, but they have defended their stand. A clear indication of this is the resolve of the Federal Republic of Germany, France and other West European nations to go ahead with the gas deal with the Soviet Union under which a gas carrier pipeline is to be built between Siberia and Western Europe. It was Washington's prime objective to force them to break off the deal. Undoubtedly the West Europeans have taken into account all the advantages offered by the project, which has become known as the deal of the century. The deal is not only a step toward solving their energy problems, but also toward expanding mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Despite the token response to Washington's pressure, the West European governments believe that trade with the East is a two-way street. West European leaders maintain their view that trade sanctions backfire in spite of all Washington's rebukes. Mr Reagan, too, expressed this view when he denounced attempts by his predecessor to punish the Soviet Union. During the Carter administration American farmers and businessmen lost dozens of billions of dollars as a result of an embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union. All the signs are that the United States will have to pay a dear price for the wandering foreign policy of the Reagan administration. For instance, according to CBS the Caterpillar tractor corporation stands to lose an estimated \$100 million as a result of the administration's ban on trade with the Soviet Union. According to NBC, the total losses of the American companies formerly involved in the gas deal will amount to \$300 million. It is absolutely clear that a policy of sanctions does not improve the state of the American economy. As opposed to the American Government, the West European governments have not forgotten this, and this is why at their session in Brussels the EEC countries decided on taking token action, just to prevent an open quarrel with the United States.

CHEYSSON INTERVIEW CITED ON DIFFERENCES WITH U.S.

PM251321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Interview With C. Cheysson"]

[Text] New York, 22 Feb -- In an interview for the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK French Minister for External Relations C. Cheysson expressed France's displeasure with U.S. policy.

"There is irritation and even disagreement on U.S. policy in the Caribbean. And there is real disagreement on U.S. economic policy. But it is not so much a U.S.-French as a U.S.-European phenomenon," he said.

Mentioning the "frightening death toll under the Salvadoran junta," the French minister stressed that the United States "itself has gradually permitted this situation to develop by protecting such regimes." He rejected Washington's assertions that by supporting the military junta in El Salvador and counterrevolutionary elements in Nicaragua, the United States is "countering Soviet and Cuban influence in the area."

C. Cheysson warned that France would condemn the United States if it resorted to a policy of boycott or military blockade vis-a-vis Central American countries.

Concerning the Reagan administration's demands that the U.S. NATO allies impose "sanctions" on economic ties with the USSR, C. Cheysson pointed out that "France is more dependent on the Soviet Union in the trade sphere" than the United States is and he made it known that in the present circumstances France "simply cannot afford to make the kind of threats" Washington is making.

The French minister was asked: How serious is the rift between the United States and Western Europe in connection with U.S. monetary and financial policy, and in particular the high interest rates, the dollar rate and protectionism?

C. Cheysson said: This is the area where I fear we will see the greatest difficulties in relations between the United States and the West Europeans. Do you imagine that the free market can develop when the dollar fluctuates by 20 percent either way in a year? We have come to a point where capital investments are practically impossible, where investment funds are used for pure speculation.

"We can hold out for a while," the French minister continued, "but not indefinitely. A time will come when the fall in the economic growth rate, the dearth of investment and the rise in unemployment will sweep everything away."

"We are threatened," the minister went on, "by the dangerous poison of protectionism, a poison we must struggle against together. But it is difficult to say to our people that we are going to struggle alongside the Americans against protectionism when the Americans themselves, to all appearances, do not give any thought at all to the consequences of their monetary policy for our Western society."

RESULTS OF FRENCH-GERMAN SUMMIT ASSESSED

IZVESTIYA Report

LD270016 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb, TASS -- The leaders of France and the FRG "attach major significance" to the meeting held in Paris, IZVESTIYA writes today. This, in the words of the newspaper, is attested to by the press comments as well as by the fact of the adoption of a joint statement originally not planned.

IZVESTIYA notes that the participants in the Paris meeting in their joint statement pronounced themselves in favour of continuing the East-West dialogue. They expressed the certainty that East-West relations can develop favourably on the basis of a firmly established balance of forces.

"At the same time, the newspaper says, the final document provides an assessment of the situation in Poland that can clearly win approval overseas. In actual fact, the talks participants made an attempt at interfering in the affairs of Poland by demanding a repeal of the martial law in the country, although it is evident that this question is exclusively an internal matter for the Poles."

"The leaders of France and the FRG try to make it appear that allegedly the events in Poland and Afghanistan have led to a deterioration of the international situation. This is an attempt to hide the real causes of the current sharpening of international tensions for which the USA and the NATO bloc bear the responsibility.

Shlenov Commentary

LD270454 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Our observer Viktor Shlenov comments on the French-West German summit which ended yesterday in Paris:

President Francois Mitterrand and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt discussed a wide range of problems including the vital importance of East-West relations.

In their statements Paris and Bonn declared themselves preoccupied with the deterioration of the situation in Europe. The leaders of France and the FRG have concluded that the success of the Soviet-American talks at Geneva on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe will become a means of lowering tension on the European continent. The two leaders also come out in favor of a continuation of contacts within the CSCE framework. One can only congratulate them for this position.

What is surprising however, is that the joint declaration issued at the end of the talks does not reveal the true causes of the worsening of the situation in the world and especially in Europe. Furthermore, the leaders of France and Federal Germany have attempted to falsify them. The worsening of international tension, they claim, is the result of the events in Afghanistan and Poland as well as the superarmament of the USSR. They do not deny, however, that it is precisely the impetuous arms race unleashed by the United States and NATO that has inflicted a serious blow on detente. It is Washington that is engaged in stringing along the talks with the USSR on the vital problem of the slowing down of the nuclear arms race. It is the interference of the United States and NATO in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, especially Afghanistan and Poland, that has culminated of late in the appreciable exacerbation of tension in the world.

It is regrettable that Francois Mitterrand and Helmut Schmidt stick to this negative line while at the same time making a new attempt to interfere in Poland's internal affairs. In their joint communique, they demanded the lifting of the state of siege in that country even though it should be perfectly clear that this question lies solely within the jurisdiction of the Polish Government.

The anti-Polish action of the leaders of Federal Germany and France blatantly contravenes the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

LAMBSDORFF SUPPORTS PIEPLINE AGREEMENT

LD261628 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 26 Feb TASS -- The FRG Minister of Economy Otto Lambsdorff has spoken at a press conference at the National Press Club here. Touching upon the U.S. attempts to impose upon West European countries all sorts of economic "sanctions" and trade embargoes against the Soviet Union and Poland, he said that those who advocate such a policy "should query: will the United States inflict a greater damage to itself, than to the country against such an embargo will be directed". Having recalled the failure of the U.S. earlier embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union, the West German minister pointed out that "as is shown by history, such measures do not exert a durable effect". Lambsdorff emphasized that one cannot speak in a language of economic threats with the country which creates sputniks and is able itself to manufacture the necessary equipment to ensure its own requirements.

Pointing to the danger of attempts to use the violation of the established Western trade links with socialist countries as "political pressure", he said: "We are confident that the agreements which were concluded should be honoured."

There is no reasonable alternative to development of normal trade and political relations between Western countries and the socialist camp, he stressed. This trade is economically advantageous to West European countries. It helps create jobs, particularly in conditions of the current economic recession. But we never regarded our "Western policy" and detente predominantly economically. We believe that detente is necessary in the interests of the peoples, in the interests of peace.

Speaking of the continuing U.S. attempts to foil the "gas-pipes" deal, Lambsdorff expressed "sincere regret" over the fact that the agreement is "viewed differently on both sides of the Atlantic." He firmly turned down the assertions of the American administration that allegedly Soviet gas deliveries could lead "to a dangerous energy dependence" of Western Europe on the Soviet Union. Western Europe, he said, is interested in diversification of the sources of energy for its needs. And the United States cannot offer it any realistic alternative in this sphere.

As to plans of cancelling licenses on deliveries of technology to subsidiaries of American firms abroad in order to thwart the agreement on the construction of the gas pipeline, the plans which are now being discussed at the U.S. administration, such a step, Lambsdorff said, might lead to "a very dangerous tendency in the international trade and the international division of labour" and impel the U.S. trade partners in Western Europe "to give up services of American firms." The United States should think thrice before taking such a decision," he warned.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS OF GAS PIPELINE TO FRG

LD281440 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 28 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Boris Gertsenov]

[Text] Donetsk, 28 Feb, TASS -- A visit to a scientific research institute in Donetsk, the Ukraine, was a substitute for a trip from western Siberia to the state border in the west of the Soviet Union and enabled me to learn more about the project of the gas pipeline Urengoy-Uzhgorod. The pipeline will pump Soviet natural gas to the Federal Republic of Germany, France and other Western European countries.

Blueprints for laying the pipes of the gas pipeline have been sent to the construction sites. Preparatory work has already been started. The construction of the world's longest gas pipeline -- 4,500 kilometres -- is to be completed within 30 months.

The transcontinental pipeline will traverse nearly half of the territory of the Soviet Union. A quarter of its length will be built across 10 Ukrainian regions. The gas pipeline will cross 650 rivers, including such large ones as the Ob, Volga, Don and Dnieper.

Both lines of pipes will be placed in a wide and deep trench to dig which 90 million cubic metres of earth will have to be excavated. The project provides for technical and biological recultivation of all the affected territories.

The construction of the gas pipeline will result in changes in outlying regions. It is being planned, in particular, to build in what is now desert places nine cities for builders and operation men of the Urengoy-Uzhgorov pipeline and five other gas pipelines to run alongside from western Siberia to the centre of the Soviet Union.

NIKOLAYEV: U.S. INTERFERES IN NORTHERN EUROPE

LD261528 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Ilya Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] A diplomatic scandal has broken out in Norway. The leaders of the Norwegian Labor Party and the Socialist Party of the Left have expressed indignation over the statement by U.S. Ambassador Mark Austad, accusing him of interference in Norway's internal affairs. Everything began after the Norwegian Labor Party [words indistinct] policy in El Salvador and other regions, that the participation of U.S. troops in NATO's winter military exercises to be held next month is not desirable. The reply by the U.S. diplomat, writes our observer Ilya Nikolayev, shows once again the hypocrisy of the present U.S. administration's policy. In this particular case, its character was revealed in that the U.S. boot must be put on foreign soil by using any means, and closer to the borders of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries -- even against the will of the angered Norwegians. If you do not want your biggest and best friend to participate in [words indistinct] it seems absurd (?to me), (?said) Mark Austad to the Norwegians.

Absurd indeed and defense against whom? Let us try to sort it out: Who opposes whom in northern Europe? As is well-known, all the states in the region are good neighbors and are in close cooperation, and different security [word indistinct] are not an obstacle to this. The Nordic countries' neighboring state, the Soviet Union, does not threaten them in any way. On the contrary, the Soviet Union's relations with each Nordic country are traditionally good.

It seems, however, that maintaining a stable situation and security does not fit in with the plans of the United States, because a stable situation presupposes the inviolability of the military and political position of the north. Yet, what is happening before our eyes? I mean above all the U.S. efforts to alter the basis of Denmark's and Norway's military and nuclear policy. That is why U.S. aircraft and submarines equipped with nuclear arms have been frequent visitors in these countries. The same applies to the endless exercises of foreign troops, [word indistinct] (?military bankruptcy) which by no means strengthens the policy of these countries, including maintaining foreign bases (?away) from their territories.

During his visit to Sweden, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger tried to question even Sweden's neutrality. He said he does not regard Sweden as a neutral country. The United States and NATO try in every way to turn northern Europe into an area of conflict. The United States is applying stronger pressure than ever before in its wish to use this area for the needs of its aggressive nuclear strategy. (?For this it uses) the pretext of a crisis situation or similar hypocritical claims about defense of the Nordic peoples against the Soviet threat. However, many facts point to the adventurism of the present U.S. administration's foreign policy. (?Knowing this) [words indistinct]. In northern Europe no one is against anyone. All the friction, all the tension to be found in the north has been brought from overseas. This is also indicated by the statement by the U.S. ambassador to Norway.

WESTERN EUROPE 'ATLANTIC HOSTAGES' TO U.S.

LD261312 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 26 Feb 82

["Atlantic hostages" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb, TASS -- The Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] describes the European allies of the United States as "Atlantic hostages." "Assurances are being made overseas," the weekly writes, "that the new missiles, neutron bombs and chemical weapons are meant exclusively 'to defend' West European countries."

"But Uncle Sam's 'gifts' cause protests among West Europeans and lead to stronger sentiments of anti-Americanism among the population of even the most loyal NATO partners of the United States.... It is becoming ever more obvious: What can be termed anti-Americanism in Western Europe is the result of the activities of U.S. leaders. They are exacerbating the suspicious and fears about Washington's policy -- feelings which have long been worrying Europeans."

By way of example the weekly cites the U.S. plan for a "warning" nuclear explosion over the old world, the proposals to stockpile new chemical toxic agents in Europe, and other facts.

The weekly also points to economic frictions between the United States and the Common Market. "A new increase in lending rates of interest by American banks (the fourth in the past two years)," the weekly writes, "has caused a shock in the Common Market capitals. To them it means an end to all hopes for buoying up their economies and curbing unemployment through reducing interest rates of bank loans which stimulates business activity."

Touching on the allegations made in the United States that "all these sacrifices are necessitated and justified 'by the growing Soviet threat,'" NEW TIMES writes in conclusion: "Proposing to ease off military confrontation on the continent by gradually reducing the number of medium-range missiles, Moscow is also 'threatening' West Europeans with the deliveries of Siberian gas...where then the threat to West Europeans is coming from? And isn't it high time that the old world politicians admitted that queues growing longer near labour exchanges are a result of their connivance at Uncle Sam's militaristic ambitions?"

GREEK PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN CYPRUS

LD271548 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Nicosia, 27 Feb, TASS -- Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece arrived here today for an official visit. He is to hold talks with President Spiros Kiprianou of Cyprus. During the talks the present state of the problem of Cyprus and the measures by the governments of the two countries promoting its solution will be considered, in particular. Provision is made for Andreas Papandreu's meetings with the leaders of political parties and his speech in the House of Representatives of Cyprus. This is the first visit to the Republic of Cyprus by a Greek prime minister in the entire history of Cyprus' independent existence.

U.S. WANTS PORTUGAL FOR RDF STAGING POST

PM261629 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

["Our correspondent" V. Nesterov dispatch from "World Today" feature compiled by S. Chugrov: "Portugal: The Pentagon's Intentions"]

[Text] Lisbon -- Portugal may soon become a unique staging post for transporting the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces. So says the influential Lisbon weekly EXPRESSO, commenting on the result of the recent visit paid to this country by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig. According to EXPRESSO A. Haig, as well as attempting to impose on the Portuguese the speediest signing of a new agreement on the use of the Lajes base (Azores), was trying to persuade the local authorities that the United States must be granted use of the Beja air base (southern Portugal) which at present belongs to the FRG, which trains its pilots there. The United States, the press notes, is thus increasingly drawing Portugal into its adventurist and militarist plans.

SOVIET LEADERS GREET IRANIAN COUNTERPARTS

Brezhnev Telegram

LD261032 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to President 'Ali Hoseyn-Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran congratulating him on the occasion of Iran's national holiday -- revolution day -- and wishing the president and the Iranian people well-being and successes in enhancing national independence.

The Iranian president sent Leonid Brezhnev a reply cable in which he expressed gratitude for the congratulations and on his part wished Leonid Brezhnev successes in his activity for the good of the Soviet people as well as successes and happiness to the people of the Soviet Union.

Tikhonov Message

LD261118 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb, TASS -- In a message to the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov conveyed congratulations and good wished to the prime minister and the Iranian people on the occasion of the national day of the country -- the revolution day.

In his reply message, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran expressed gratitude for the congratulations and wished success and happiness to Nikolay Tikhonov and the Soviet people.

HABIB MISSION TO BEIRUT SEEN AS 'COVERUP'

LD272000 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Beirut, 27 Feb (TASS) -- P. Habib, representative of the American President, has arrived in the Lebanese capital for another visit. Yesterday he met with Lebanese President Sarkis.

Against the background of U.S. anti-Arab policies and Tel Aviv's preparations for aggression, the present visit of the American emissary to the explosive Near East region takes on a sinister character despite official assurances from Washington that it is being undertaken to "defuse the situation in southern Lebanon and prevent military confrontation there."

Unmasking these false American claims, observers note that after each visit by Habib there invariably follow criminal acts and new Israeli bandit sorties against Lebanon and other Arab countries. It was after his arrival in the Near East in July of last year that the Israeli Air Force subjected Al-Fakhani, a residential district of Beirut, to barbaric bombing, killing or wounding more than 1,000 peaceful Lebanese citizens.

The pharisaical "concern" of the United States for the security of Lebanon serves only as a coverup for American imperialism in its pursuit of its self-seeking aims in the Near East -- weakening progressive Arab regimes and undermining the Palestinian resistance movement and the national-patriotic forces in Lebanon.

Hawatimah Comment

LD281358 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Damascus, 28 Feb, TASS -- The new Middle East tour by the U.S. President's envoy Philip Habib is being conducted within the framework of the aggressive American-Israeli policy spearheaded against Arab countries, Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), has declared.

Habib, he told a press conference here, is exerting rude pressure on the Lebanese Government on behalf of the Washington administration, threatening that if the American plan of "settling" the Lebanese crisis is not accepted, the United States will not be, allegedly, able to dissuade Israel from aggression. The stand of Washington, which declines in advance all responsibility for Israel's future aggressive actions, Hawatimah stressed, cannot be assessed otherwise but as an encouragement to Tel Aviv to new anti-Arab military adventures.

The DFLP general secretary connected the aggression which is in preparation by Israel with the general strategy of the United States and its allies in the Middle East. Its aim is to destroy military Palestinian units in Lebanon and force the PLO and Syria to their knees, thus paving the way for capitulatory variants of the solution of the Middle East problem.

Palestinian Officials

LD281200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] The visit to Lebanon by Philip Habib, the special representative of the U.S. President, is arousing concern among progressive forces in the region. 'Abd Rabbuh, a member of the PLO Executive Committee, declared that Habib had brought along old proposals aimed at foisting Tel Aviv's dictates on the Palestinians and the national patriotic forces of the Lebanon. (Kaytish), a representative of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, called for Israeli and U.S. threats and pressure to be rebuffed. The Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH considers that Habib has come to reach agreement with Israel on a date for aggression against Lebanon.

DISAGREEMENTS OVER PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY PERSIST

PM251535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada report: "Differences Persist"]

[Text] Cairo, 23 Feb -- R. Fairbanks, the U.S. special representative at the talks on "Palestinian autonomy," has visited Israel and Egypt.

However, despite Fairbanks' assertions on the possibility of "new steps," there is no report of any joint decisions. On the contrary, Egyptian Foreign Minister K. 'Ali has again stressed the acute Egyptian-Israeli differences.

At the same time they are trying to push the "autonomy" venture through from another angle. This question is being discussed by Israeli Foreign Minister Y. Shamir, who arrived in Cairo yesterday. The program for his visit also includes the coordination of measures for the final evacuation of Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula, the elaboration of further steps in "normalizing" bilateral relations and the preparations for the trip to Israel by Egyptian President H. Mubarak planned for the second half of March. Observers believe that in the course of this trip a final attempt will be made to foist on Cairo the Tel Aviv plan for "autonomy" before the withdrawal of Israeli troops.

RADIO ASSESSES U.S. 'ANTI-LIBYAN CAMPAIGN'

LD281432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] The American mass media have unlaunched a bitter anti-Libyan campaign. Every day the radio, newspapers and television set out for American listeners, readers and viewers streams of half truths, open lies, slander and misinformation. This whole campaign was inspired by government bodies and prominent figures in the U.S. administration. The pretext for this resounding propaganda orgy was information they supposedly possessed about a certain plan of the Libyan leadership to physically destroy President Reagan and other high-ranking figures. Extraordinary security measures were taken, snipers were installed on the roof of the White House and adjacent buildings, the President's guard was increased and bodyguards were assigned to his aides -- something which had not been done before.

Such facts served as grounds for an anti-Libyan campaign of unprecedented proportions. It turned out that there was no proof worthy of attention of the Libyan's terrorist plot against American officials. Even the FBI avoided confirming the existence of such facts. It must be said that Washington has been conducting a propaganda war against Libya for a long time. President Reagan took over the anti-Libyan baton from his predecessors. From his very first days in power he immediately hardened American attitudes toward Libya by making unsubstantiated accusations against them of carrying out and giving support to international terrorism.

Then the U.S. administration, fanning up the anti-Libyan hysteria that had already been created, moved on from words to deeds. All Libyan diplomats were undeservedly expelled from the United States. The American Sixth Fleet showed its muscles by carrying out obviously provocative maneuvers near the Libyan coast. Then all American citizens, including specialists working in the oilfields, were recalled from the country. The American multinational oil corporations Exxon and Mobil Oil actively participated in this by announcing that they were breaking all relations with Libya. They calculated that this would harm Libyan oil exports. At the same time, the United States had in effect already begun an economic blockade of Libya.

In what way did Libya displease Washington? Let us look at the country's recent history. After overthrowing an unpopular monarchist regime, Libya embarked on a path of national revival and independent domestic and foreign policy. Libya consistently speaks out against imperialist schemes and the U.S. policy of diktat. Libya is one of the founders and active participants in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. Libya fights for a just settlement of the Middle East problem, and Libya supports people battling for national independence.

All of this obviously goes against the grain with Washington. This is why the American administration is fiercely attacking Libya with new forces, trying to knock this sovereign state from its chosen path.

AL-QADHDHAFI SEES U.S. AS REAL ENEMY OF ARABS

LD281256 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Tunis, 28 Feb, TASS -- The United States is the real enemy of Arab people. It is directing all subversive actions against Arab and Muslim countries, Mu'Ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, has declared speaking over Tunisian television. He pointed out that the U.S. policy damages the economic interests of Arab countries, including Tunisia.

The Libyan leader stressed at the same time that the Soviet Union never threatened independence and interests of Arab countries. He highly assessed the Soviet assistance to Arab countries in their struggle against the Israeli aggression, for just settlement of the Middle East conflict.

SYRIA ENDS OPERATION AGAINST MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD

LD251120 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Damascus, 25 Feb, TASS -- The operation to uncover and detain members of the reactionary Muslim Brotherhood band in the Syrian town of Hamah has come to a close and the local organizations of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and security forces are fully in control of the situation there, according to Muhammad Zuhays Mashariqah, member of the regional Syrian leadership of the Ba'th Party. He was speaking at a conference of the governors of provinces and secretaries of the provincial committees of the Ba'th Party.

The Syrian party leader informed the participants in the conference about the crimes perpetrated by the Muslim Brotherhood in Hamah.

The bandits were responsible for the killings of defenceless people, including women and children, the looting of state-run shops and attacks on offices. The events in Hamah, he said, confirmed the link between the activity of the Muslim Brotherhood and the intrigues of U.S. imperialism, Israel and reaction.

USSR, ALGERIA SIGN LEGAL ASSISTANCE TREATY

PM261229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] Algiers, 24 Feb, TASS -- A treaty on reciprocal legal assistance between the USSR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria has been signed in the Algerian capital.

The treaty provides for the expansion of cooperation between the two states in the sphere of law. It defines the procedure governing legal relations between citizens and establishments of the two countries.

In accordance with the document, each of the contracting states will, in particular, provide documents relating to the personal and property rights and legal interests of citizens of the other state.

The two sides will reciprocally inform each other of the legislation in effect on their territory and exchange experience of work on legal questions.

The treaty was signed by USSR Justice Minister V.I. Terebilov and Algerian Justice Minister Boualem Baki.

GEOLOGY MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN SOUTH YEMEN

LD280932 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Aden, 27 Feb (TASS) -- 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of Political Bureau of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, has received Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, USSR geology minister, who is here on a visit. Questions concerning cooperation between the two countries and its development were discussed in the course of the meeting.

BRIEFS

USSR-PDRY FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY -- The USSR-PDRY Friendship Society has held its constitutive conference in Moscow. The organization will serve the further expansion of USSR-PDRY cooperation in all areas. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Feb 82 LD]

REAGAN'S 'SO-CALLED MINI-MARSHALL PLAN' SCORED

PY261516 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] President Reagan has outlined the U.S. policies regarding Central America and the Caribbean. During a speech before the OAS Permanent Council in Washington, Reagan outlined the general aspects of the so-called mini-Marshall Plan designed by the U.S. Government for this region.

President Reagan is not hiding the political objectives of the proposed economic aid. According to the proposal, the objective is to eradicate Marxism in the southern countries, that is, the elimination of the liberation movements and the progressive regimes of Central America and Antilles. Reagan's speech was full of accusations against Cuba, Nicaragua and other independent states. This is a new round of the aggressive U.S. policies in Latin America and an attempt to cover up the plan with dollars and if possible to buy with dollars new servants willing to follow the orders of Yankeeeland.

It is not a coincidence that the main aid programmed by the mini-Marshall Plan is aimed for the military aid of the Salvadoran junta -- a regime which is murdering its people -- for the Guatemalan repressive regime and for some governments in the Antilles which go along with Washington policies, particularly Barbados, where a base of the Pentagon is located.

[Words indistinct] that the U.S. aid will only be given to those governments loyal to the United States, that is, those who support U.S. aggressive policies, the mini-Marshall Plan also has a military aspect. A considerable part of it includes the shipment of arms, war materiel and the [word indistinct] enrollment of soldiers and officers in the schools of the Pentagon.

The program has been structured in several stages. The last stage includes the creation of local military blocs. In Central America the plan includes the revival of a new variation of the CONDECA [Central American Defense Council], a military alliance under the Pentagon, and in the Caribbean the creation, under concealment, of the so-called forces of self-defense with headquarters in Barbados. It is not a coincidence that President Reagan is going to make a visit to this island next April to give more details of the [word indistinct] mini-Marshall Plan.

These military alliances are planned to be complementary to the special U.S. Caribbean forces, which are a branch of the Rapid Deployment Force. Using the banners of the countries of this area, the United States is planning to cover up its future aggressions just as it did in the never-forgotten Yankee intervention in Santo Domingo.

With dollars, Washington is trying to buy the participation of a few Central American and Caribbean countries to carry out aggression against neighboring countries. The mini-Marshall Plan is a shootout with dollars to benefit fratricidal wars in Latin America. Latin Americans cannot interpret in any other way the present flow of U.S. dollars. Latin Americans do not know of any case when the imperialists proposed to give some money with good intentions. If a Yankee multimillionaire offers you a dollar with one hand, do not doubt that with the other hand he will take two dollars from your pocket. There is no doubt that with the mini-Marshall Plan, the U.S. multimillionaires will also make a bundle of money; a few pennies will go to the native exploiters, but none to the working people. Wasn't this the case of the Alliance for Progress?

The Alliance for Progress certainly started with a lot of pomp and circumstance, but its last days were accompanied by funeral music. The Alliance for Progress also aimed at eliminating the liberation movements of the continent and was particularly aimed against socialist Cuba. On that occasion, Latin Americans were called on to join in a crusade against Marxism in a fratricidal war. Now the danger is much greater. Washington is now openly talking about an intervention against Nicaragua, a military blockade of Cuba and bombing Cuban cities.

The U.S. military forces are planning to unleash military actions in Latin America and their consequences are difficult to predict. Who can guarantee that the dollars received from the mini-Marshall Plan will not in the future be paid for with blood?

PORTILLO CENTRAL AMERICA PROPOSAL HAILED

PY261654 Moscow in Spanish to Cuba 0100 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The Central American public is extensively discussing the possible solutions for the tense situation in this region.

Most of the observers agree that the strained situation in Central America has been caused by irresponsible and interventionist U.S. actions. Washington purposely takes no notice of either the deep social and political process taking place in its neighboring countries to the south or the peoples' aspirations to free themselves from foreign dependence in order to achieve their complete independence.

With the support of the unpopular regimes of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, the United States is attempting by force to impose its will on the Central American peoples, compelling them to abandon their independent policy in order to maintain the entire region as its strategic and economic appendage. The U.S. propaganda has staged an intense slanderous campaign against Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, preparing the way for a direct military intervention. Nicaragua has made specific proposals for the settlement of the strained situation. The Nicaraguan Government has reiterated that it adheres to the policy of the nonaligned countries and that it is willing to sign agreements with Costa Rica and Honduras for the prevention of mutual attacks, and on respect for reciprocal security and territorial integrity. Nicaragua has expressed its willingness to hold talks with the United States to discuss the problems.

The Nicaraguan proposal stresses relations with the United States should be based upon the full respect of Nicaraguan sovereignty and nonintervention in its domestic affairs.

Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has also made a series of proposals for the stabilization of the Central American and the Caribbean region. He called upon the United States to give up resorting to threats or using force in Central America. Portillo pointed out that there is a possibility to effect a balanced removal of troops in the region, underlining that it is necessary to disarm the Somoquist gangs which attack Nicaragua and to stop the training of these gangs in the United States.

In the message he sent to President Lopez Portillo, Comrade Fidel Castro supports the peaceful proposals aimed at normalizing the situation in the region. The message adds that if the United States Government, which is the origin of all the problems in Latin America and the Caribbean, gives guarantees that it will not attack its neighbors, that it will halt constant threats, that it will withdraw its support -- in arms and funds -- for the genocidal regimes, and that it will also halt subversive actions, Cuba will be willing to cooperate in the implementation of the noble plans for the creation of an atmosphere of peace and mutual respect in the region.

ORTEGA PRESENTS SANDINIST PEACE PROPOSAL

PM281139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Proposals of Sandinist National Liberation Front"]

[Text] Managua, 23 Feb -- Speaking at a meeting in Managua, Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Ruling Council of the Government of National Reconstruction, made public Nicaragua's proposals concerning the settlement of the situation in Central America.

They consist of the following:

1. Nicaragua confirms its promise to adhere consistently to a policy of nonalignment.
2. The Nicaraguan Government is ready to sign treaties of nonaggression and mutual security with Costa Rica and Honduras on the basis of the principles of noninterference and mutual respect.
3. It confirms its readiness to maintain friendly relations with the United States and also to begin talks on any problem which concerns the two sides, primarily on the question of settling conflicts by means of talks and of developing economic cooperation in the region.
4. These relations must be based on full respect for Nicaragua's national sovereignty, noninterference in our internal affairs and renunciation of support for counterrevolutionaries, aggression and economic blockade and any actions which force us to take the appropriate defensive measures.
5. Nicaragua confirms its intention to develop the revolutionary process, adhering to a mixed economy system, political pluralism and nonalignment, and to hold democratic elections no later than 1985.

AMERICANS OPPOSE REAGAN 'CARIBBEAN PROGRAM'

LD262332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] President Reagan has announced his so-called Caribbean program. Yevgeniy Petko, our correspondent in the United States reports:

Representatives of the Washington administration have been talking about their so-called Caribbean plan or Caribbean initiative for more than a year. The main reason for such a plan was to somehow justify the expansion of aid to the junta in El Salvador. In other words, the objective was to tailor the suit to fit the buttons.

If one looks at a map of the world it can be seen that El Salvador is not located in the Caribbean basin. The country's shores face only the Pacific. However, this does not get in the way of Washington policy. The lion's share of spending under the Caribbean plan proposed for this year is being allocated by the administration to military assistance for El Salvador.

But the miscalculation of this plan is quite obvious. Unlike the administration the U.S. taxpayer does not intend to pay for the atrocities of the Salvadoran cut-throats. For Americans this is particularly important when viewed against the multi-billion dollar cuts in programs to help the poor which the administration is now making, and against the economic crisis. The news of the presence of U.S. warships off the shores of El Salvador and the joint military maneuvers which are planned by the NATO bloc in that region was greeted with indignation here. Americans do not want war. The memory of Vietnam is still too fresh.

U.S. ROLES IN EL SALVADOR, VIETNAM SIMILAR

LD270306 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] In his speech at the session of the Organization of American States, President Reagan made it clear that his administration is going to step up its interference in El Salvador. Its policy in that country amounts to backing up a regime engaged in a war of genocide against its people. Here is a commentary by Maksim Teplov:

The American ambassador to El Salvador, Deane Hinton, has requested the administration to allow American military advisers in El Salvador to carry rifles.

The State Department and the Defense Department are now considering the issues of whether American advisers really need M-16 rifles. But the main question is, why have American advisers been sent to El Salvador in the first place? The purpose of American military advisers in that country is provided for by a program of extensive military and economic aid to the Salvadorean regime. This year the program will amount to \$135 million. In the next year and a half it is to reach \$800 million. The program provides for supplies of military hardware and ammunition to the Duarte junta and for giving it more military expertise.

The State Department has barred American advisers from taking part in combat actions or being present in combat zones, but in fact American advisers are directing punitive operations and training junta troops in torturing and massacring civilians. Last year the international press carried photographs of United States Army identity card No 0291580 of Sgt (Jerome Rafi), lost on a battlefield near the Morazan community in the northwest of El Salvador. Earlier this month three American military advisers were killed in action near [words indistinct], and an American intelligence officer was killed in action near San Salvador. There is documented evidence that American servicemen took part in helicopter raids on civilian communities in which many civilians were machine-gunned. There have been reports about the American administration's plans for sending air force pilots to El Salvador to take part in punitive operations against the patriotic forces. All this, of course, contradicts the administration's assurances that American servicemen are not involved in the junta's operations against the people.

The United States is becoming increasingly involved in the conflict in El Salvador. And many Americans recall the American aggression in Vietnam in this connection. American involvement in Vietnam also began with economic aid to the regime in Saigon. Later military advisers were sent and attempts were made to arrange so-called free elections. In 1962 Robert McNamara, the then defense secretary, said the United States was not planning to send any troops to Vietnam. At the time several hundred American advisers were already there. In the end the United States sent half a million troops to Vietnam. Now President Reagan and State Secretary Haig are also saying that the administration is not planning to send American troops to any part of the world but, according to military experts, American advisers make up 10 to 12 percent of the officers of junta troops. That means that all punitive operations in El Salvador are sponsored by Washington. This indeed reminds one of what happened in Vietnam.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES PERUVIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

PM251417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] Rene (Khuler) Lopez, Peruvian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin 22 February.

Following the presentation ceremony and an exchange of speeches a friendly conversation took place between V.V. Kuznetsov and R. (Khuler) Lopez in which USSR Deputy Foreign Minister I.N. Zemskov took part.

MATERIALS ON PRESENTATIONS OF RED BANNER AWARDS

Kostandov-Rasulov at Tadzhik SSR

GF281130 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Excerpts] As we have already announced, a ceremonial meeting marking the awarding of the Red Banner to the Tadzhik SSR by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU Central Committee and the Komsomol Central Committee took place in Dushanbe today. The Tadzhik SSR successfully fulfilled the USSR plans for economic and social development during 1981.

The ceremony was opened by Comrade Dzhabar Rasolovich Rasulov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee. Here is the address he delivered at the opening of the ceremony:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades: Today we are celebrating a great day. Our republic has been presented with the Order of the Red Banner by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU Central Committee and the Komsomol Central Committee for the great results it has achieved in the all-union socialist emulation and for its successful fulfillment of the USSR plans for economic and social development during 1981. The high appraisal given the republic urges and encourages the Tadzhik workers in their struggle to fulfill successfully their tasks and socialist pledges in all fields of the national economy during the current 5-year plan period and intensifies their aspiration to respond practically to the USSR economic and social development program specified by the 26th congress of our party.

Allow me to cordially greet Comrade Leonid Arkadyevich Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is participating in our celebrations. [applause]

Dear comrades, allow me to present Comrade Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to deliver his address to you: [applause]

[Kostandov] Dear comrades: We have gathered here today to mark a great event in the lives of the Tadzhik people -- the award of the Red Banner presented to the Tadzhik SSR by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU Central Committee and the Komsomol Central Committee for its victory in the all-union socialist emulation and for its successful fulfillment of the USSR economic and socialist development plans in 1981. Allow me first of all to convey to you the warm congratulations of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his best wishes for further success in favor of our country. [applause]

Great success has been achieved by our national economy during the past few years. The USSR economy has become more powerful. Its technical potential has developed and the moral and political unity of our Soviet peoples has been further consolidated. Reviewing the results of our work with reference to the tasks specified by the 26th CPSU Congress, we can say with great satisfaction that your republic has achieved great success. The victory that the republic has achieved is the result of [words indistinct], aspiration, work organization and intensive political work by the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee; all party soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs; and the workers' endeavor to implement the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress on fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges during the current 5-year plan period.

Special attention should be concentrated on promoting the effectiveness of [word indistinct] production, developing work quality, accelerating scientific and technical progress and achieving maximum results in the fields of sulfur production, [words indistinct], electrical energy, the petrochemical industry and financial and [word indistinct] resources.

The USSR national income increased by (?R14 billion) during the 1st year of the current 5-year plan. [Passage indistinct] the local cottongrowers set the best example by delivering 9.6 million tons of cotton to the country's procurement centers. The party and government are carrying out a steady and consistent program to improve the prosperity and the material and spiritual life of the Soviet people. Allocations to promote the spiritual life of the population have increased by 3.3 percent. Salaries have also been raised.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, I must refer to our party's policy, which is based on strengthening the inviolable friendship and fraternity of the USSR's peoples and on joint work in favor of [word indistinct] of our nation and in favor of the communist glory. The Leninist national policy has secured stability and security for all Soviet republics and is striving to achieve harmonious development throughout the whole of the Soviet Union.

Thanks to the constant care and assistance by the CPSU Central Committee and the [word indistinct] and activity of its party organizations and party Central Committee, the Tadzhik SSR now possesses strong economic potential, developed industry, independent economic production, modern science and splendid cadres of workers, farmers, scientists, teachers, and other experts. The republic has witnessed an entire structural change. Its [word indistinct] is now characterized by full dependence on scientific and technical progress. Electrical energy, the ferrous metallurgical industry, [words indistinct], machine construction and the light and food industry have been considerably developed. The Tadzhik SSR exports cotton fabrics to many countries of the world. The quality and reliability of the equipment manufactured in the Tadzhik SSR have been hailed by 24 states.

It is worth mentioning that, despite the unfavorable weather conditions last year, the republic's livestock breeders fulfilled not only their plans but also their socialist pledges for production of meat, milk, eggs and other livestock products. Development of agricultural production constitutes the most important task of the national economy organs of the Tadzhik SSR and the whole of the country.

Comrades, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, fulfillment of other plans depends to a large extent on promoting the standard of the population's social life. The big social construction plans carried out by the republic have had a great impact on developing productive forces and on promoting living conditions and cultural standard of the Tadzhik workers. It is with great satisfaction that we are following up the work results achieved by the collectives working on the construction site of the Tadzhik [word indistinct] territorial production complex, which is one of the great accomplishments in the Tadzhik SSR.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU Central Committee and the Komsomol Central Committee to award the Tadzhik SSR the Order of Red Banner is the natural outcome of the great achievements of the republic's workers, farmers and intelligentsia. We are sure the republic will continue its persistent struggle to further develop productivity, effectiveness and mobilization of reserves in all fields of the national economy and that it will achieve another victory in the national socialist emulation by successfully fulfilling its plans and pledges during the 2d year of the current 5-year plan period.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, it fills me with great pleasure to present the Tadzhik SSR with the award of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Minister, the AUCCTU Central Committee and the Komsomol Central Committee -- the order of Red Banner. [applause]

Allow me again to offer my heartfelt and warm congratulations to the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee, the Tadzhik Council of Ministers, the Tadzhik trade unions, the Tadzhik Komsomol Central Committee and all workers of the Tadzhik SSR for the high appraisal.

I would also like to wish them further success in work in favor of the Soviet peoples and [word indistinct] in the name of the glorious communist construction. Long live the Tadzhik SSR! [applause] long live the CPSU! [applause] [end recording]

After that Comrade Rasulov, Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, addressed the ceremony. Here is part of his speech:

[Begin recording] The Tadzhik workers, together with all those working in the various fields of our national economy, warmly welcomed the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and pledged to respond practically to its communist construction program. Every one of us feels a patriotic pride toward our Communist Party.

Most of the republic's enterprises fulfilled or overfulfilled their plans and pledges during 1981. National income increased by 3 percent. The food industry budget in 1981 totaled R960 million, over R900 million of this amount was allocated for the basic foodstuffs. Further steps were taken to realize a steady social and economic development program in the republic. The volume of cooperative trade in the republic mounted to R131 million. About (?20,000) apartments were constructed over an area of 1.1 million square meters.

These social development projects were highly appreciated by the party and government. A few minutes ago Comrade Leonid Arkadyevich Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, presented our republic with the Order of Red Banner for its victory in the all-union socialist emulation and for its successful fulfillment of the USSR economic and social development plans during 1981. The success achieved by the Tadzhik SSR is the result of the increasingly high work organization standard of the party organizations, the trade unions, the Komsomol, the economic organs and the selfless labor of our great working class.

Allow me, dear comrades, to convey, on behalf of you and all workers of the Tadzhik SSR, my heartfelt regards to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU Central Committee, the Komsomol Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the high appraisal. I assure them that we will be more energetic and will always struggle to implement the USSR's great program of economic and social development. [applause]

Comrades, allow me to express my special regards to our dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the continuous attention he concentrates on the republic's affairs and [word indistinct]. [applause] [end recording]

Makeyen in Leningrad

LD262240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] To consolidate the successes achieved in the 1st year of the 5-year plan and take on new and high target: this was the decision of the people of Leningrad in response to the award from the homeland. A meeting of the party aktiv, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations and representatives of the working people of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast was held today at which the challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee were presented.

Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast have received these awards for achieving high results in the all-union socialist competition and for successfully fulfilling the state plan for economic and social development for 1981. The banners were presented by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Makeyev. He conveyed to the people of Leningrad heartfelt congratulations and wishes for further successes from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskaya Obkom, spoke at the meeting.

Rashidov in Tashkent

GF261950 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] For their victory in the all-union socialist emulation and for their successful fulfillment of economic and social development plans during 1981, the CPSU Central Committee the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU Central Committee and the Komsomol Central Committee have awarded the order of the Red Banner to Tashkent Oblast and Tashkent city. The order was presented during a ceremonial meeting organized by the party, soviet trade unions and Komsomol activ and the industrial and agricultural sectors of the oblast and city in Tashkent today by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. On behalf of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Uzbek Council of Ministers Comrade Rashidov cordially congratulated Tashkent's workers for their great labor victory, wished them further success in all fields of national economy and [word indistinct] construction and further success in their struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and instructions and recommendations by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In his speech, Comrade Rashidov dwelled on the tasks facing the oblast and city progressive workers and pointed out the importance of mobilizing [word indistinct] to overfulfill plans and pledges during the 2d year of the current 5-year plan in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union.

Comrades Antonov, Tashkent'skiy Obkom second secretary; Umarov, Tashkent Gorkom first secretary; (Komparov) Kalininskiy Raykom first secretary; and others delivered speeches, in which they expressed their warm regards to the party and government for their high appraisal of the oblast and city and spoke about the workers' aspiration to always please the nation with [word indistinct] glorious accomplishments.

The meeting unanimously agreed to send a greetings message to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The meeting was attended by members and candidate Members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Comrades Aytmuratov, Grekov, Osetrov, Salimov, Khodzhayev and Makhmudov; Comrade Gramov, deputy chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Orlov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium; and comrades Abdullayeva and Akhmedov, deputy chairmen of the Uzbek Council of Ministers.

Maryyskaya Oblast

GF271156 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Excerpt] For its victory in the all-union socialist emulation and its successful fulfillment of the state plans for economic and social development during 1981, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU Central Committee and the Komsomol Central Committee have awarded the Order of the Red Banner to Maryyskaya Oblast.

SOLOMENTSEV PRESENTS AWARDS AT MOSCOW CEREMONY

LD262242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The presentation of the RSFSR 1981 state prizes for literature, art and architecture took place in Moscow today.

Diplomas and the honorary badges of the prizewinners were presented by Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR CONVENES IN ASHKHABAD

GF281420 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] A 2-day seminar on promoting functions of the oblast's party apparatus began in Ashkhabad today. Questions related to further developing the party organizations' ideological and political performance and promoting control over the party economic organs in light of the tasks specified in the speech Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered at the 26th CPSU Congress were discussed. The seminar was opened by Comrade Annaorazov, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Ashkhabadskiy Obkom. Comrade Kharkov, chief of the Organizational Party Work Department, addressed the seminar. The seminar was attended by (Ilyagove), candidate member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of Ashkhabad Gorkom; Chorekliyev, chief of the Rural Construction and Water Resources Department; (Keryyev), chief of Trade and Food Services Department; and [words indistinct]. Similar seminars have been held in Krasnovodskaya and Maryyskaya Oblasts.

ATHEISTIC PROPAGANDA MEETING HELD IN ASHKHABAD

GF261435 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] An ordinary meeting organized by the Council of the Turkmen Institute for Social and Scientific Research related to problems of ideological work, affiliated with Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, was held under Comrade Mollayeva, Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee secretary, in Ashkhabad today. The meeting discussed tasks aimed at further developing atheistic propaganda in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and in compliance with the proclamation issued by the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrades (Rasmikov), former chairman of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences, and (Akhmuradov), chief of the Scientific Atheism Department of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences, addressed the meeting and presented reports on the fundamental directions of scientific research in tackling [word indistinct] problems.

The meeting adopted concrete recommendations for effectively implementing the measures taken to augment the role of atheistic propaganda in the (?coming) years.

BELORUSSIAN TRADE UNION COUNCIL PLENUM HELD

WA221000 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 4 Feb 82 p 3

[BELTA report: "Plenum of the Belorussian Trade-Union Council"]

[Text] A plenum of the Belorussian Council of Trade Unions, elected by the 15th Congress of Belorussian Trade Unions, was held on 3 February. Organizational problems were examined. N.N. Polozov was elected chairman of the Belorussian Council of Trade Unions and S.A. Arzhavkin, L.M. Barabanova, V.I. Bykovskiy and A.P. Obukhovich were elected secretaries.

A presidium of the Belorussian Council of Trade Unions was elected. N.N. Polozov, S.A. Arzhavkin, L.M. Barabanova, V.I. Bykovskiy, A.P. Obukhovich, L.G. Abrazhevich, A.Ya. Borodayenko, M.M. Biryukova, P.A. Vasilevskiy, A.A. Prokopovitsy, V.T. Silkov, TA.V. Solovyeva, M.F. Starichkov, L.A. Tozik and B.V. Shalkevich were elected. A meeting of the auditing commission was held. V.V. Goronovskiy was elected as its chairman.

TALLINN CONFERENCE STUDIES ROLE OF PARTY ORGANS

WA240803 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 15 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The city scientific-practical conference "An Increase in the Role of the Primary Party Organizations in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions," which had been organized by Tallinnskiy Gorkom and the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Institute of Party History, was held 14 January in Tallinn in the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Political Education Center.

The conference was opened by H. Yuganson, member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of Tallinnskiy Gorkom, who delivered the report "The 26th CPSU Congress on a Further Increase in the Role of the Primary Party Organizations." In his paper Prof A. Pankseyev, director of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Institute of Party History, spoke of the need for a more in-depth study and collation of the experience of the primary party organizations in scientific research and publications. Refinement of the party style in the selection, assignment and training of personnel and its reserve in the Oktyabrskiy Rayon party organization was the subject of the speech of V. Busel, first secretary of Oktyabrskiy Raykom. K. Benno, first secretary of Morskiy Raykom, spoke of a stimulation of the activity and an increase in the efficiency of the work of the rayon's small party organizations.

Secretaries of the party committees of the city's large enterprises, primary and shop party organization secretaries and party group organizers, who described the most important aspects of the party organizations' political and organizational activity, spoke in the debate.

Other city party activists, production pacesetters, employees of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Institute of Party History, VUZ's and scientific establishments and party veterans also participated in the conference.

ESTONIAN ACTIVISTS DISCUSS SOCIALIST PLEDGES

WA240753 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] A republic meeting of party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol activists was held 26 January in Tallinn.

Estonian Communist Party Central Committee members and candidate members; Estonian Communist Party Auditing Commission members; gorkom and raykom first secretaries; rayispolkom chairmen; ministry and department leaders and party organization secretaries; chairmen of republic trade union committees and agricultural worker trade union raykoms; people's control gorkom and raykom chairmen; Komsomol gorkom and raykom first secretaries; rayon agrarian-industrial association chairmen; city and rayon newspaper editors; a group of leaders and secretaries of party and Komsomol organizations; enterprise and farm trade union committee chairmen; production pacesetters and executives of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium; Council of Ministers and Gosplan, People's Control Committee; Council of Trade Unions and Komsomol Central Committee machinery; and representatives of the press, television and radio participated.

The meeting was opened by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

With great enthusiasm, the participants in the meeting elected the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as honorary presidium.

The tasks of the republic party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviet and planning authorities for achieving fulfillment of the socialist pledges for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan were discussed.

A report was delivered by K. Lebedev, second secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

N. Ganyushov, second secretary of Tallinskiy Gorkom; V. Roosmaa, first secretary of Paydeskiy Raykom; A. Peet, leader of a miners' brigade of the Estonian production association's Estoniya mine; R. Butel, secretary of the Estonian SSR Council of Trade Unions; M. Virak, brigade leader of Raplaskiy Rayon's Kekhtnaskiy research-demonstration sovkhos tekhnikum; L. Savvin, second secretary of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee; V. Klauson, minister of construction materials industry of the Estonian SSR; and B. Gavronskiy, chairman of Rakvereskiy Rayon's Vyayke-Maarya Kolkhoz, spoke in the debate.

The meeting unanimously approved the Estonian SSR working people's socialist pledges for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The participants in the meeting sent a letter to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrades I. Kebin, V. Klauson, L. Lentsman, O. Merimaa, R. Ristlaan, A. Ryuytel, A.-B. Upsi, N. Yuganson, D. Visnapuu, A. Pork, I. Toome and L. Shishov participated in the meeting.

ESTONIAN LEADERS HOLD DISCUSSIONS WITH WORKERS

WA240809 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 14 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] A uniform political day was held in our republic on 13 January. Its theme was "Our Shock Labor and Creative Quest for the 2nd Year of the 11th 5-Year Plan."

At meetings and talks the Estonian working people expressed the unanimous desire to give all their efforts, ability and energy to successfully realize the tasks outlined for the 2nd year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. It was emphasized on the political day that at enterprises, in organizations and on kolkhozes and sovkhoses the working people are currently adopting socialist pledges for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plans of the present year and are endeavoring with shock labor to contribute to the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the quotas of 1982 and the entire 5-year plan.

Within the framework of the uniform political day K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, met with the collective of the RET production association.

The following meetings of Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members also took place: I. Kebin, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met with the collective of the Tallinn electrical engineering plant imeni M.I. Kalinin; V. Kyao, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; workers of the Tallinn Marat knitwear production association; L. Lentsman, chairman of the Estonian Republic Council of Trade Unions; the collective of the Punane Kunda cement plant; R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; party-economic and ideological activists of Paydeskiy Rayon and Komsomol activists of Payde schools; A.-B. Upsi, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; workers of the republic Estkolkhozstroy association; and N. Yuganson, first secretary of Tallinskiy Gorkom, and the collective of the Tallinstroy trust.

The following Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate members also held meetings: D. Visnapuu, first secretary of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee, with lecturers and trainees of the USSR MVD's Tallinn Specialized Militia High School; I. Toome, first secretary of Tartuskiy Gorkom, with employees of the Estonian SSR Institute of Forestry and Nature Conservation; and L. Shishov, chief of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational-Party Work Department, with working people of the Tallinn Kommunar leather footwear production association.

Other party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol executives and ministry and department leaders held meetings and talks with enterprise, farm and organization labor collectives.

TALLINN WOMENS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES ACTIVITIES

WA240824 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 16 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Questions concerning a further increase in the sociopolitical activity of women and their role in tackling political, economic and sociocultural tasks, problems of women's labor and social life and maternity and child care were discussed at a 15 January meeting in Tallinn of the Republic Council for Work Among Women. Council Chairman A. Aben, chief of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, who addressed the meeting, emphasized that one of the council's important tasks is coordination of the work carried out among the republic's women and close cooperation with the Soviet Women's Committee, the corresponding commissions of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet and the city and rayon soviets and trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations.

M. Vannas, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; S. Kuulpak, chief editor of the journal NYUKOGUDE NAYNE; pensioner O. Lauristin; L. Murtazina, secretary of the Estonian SSR Council of Trade Unions; and others spoke in the discussion of the council's work plan for the present year.

L. Allika, director of the Tallinn garment production association imeni V. Klementi and V. Kelder, professor at Tartu State University, were elected deputy chairmen of the council. S. Kuulpak was elected executive secretary.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM MEETING

WA250100 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 13 February publishes on page one an unattributed 1,000-word article describing a meeting of the Moscow Gorkom held on 12 February. Participating in the meeting were candidate members of the gorkom politburo, section heads, deputy chairmen of the Moscow Ispolkom and heads of a number of main city administrations and organizations. A speech was delivered by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

The meeting analyzed the results of tasks set for January and, according to the article, noted that Moscow's working people have responded enthusiastically to this pledge and have set about fulfilling and overfulfilling planned targets. The article did point out, however, that in some enterprises the quality of work was "uneven" as a result of "serious deficiencies in labor and production management, miscalculations in planning and gaps in material and technical supply." Particular attention was given in the discussions to the need for increasing labor output, eliminating losses in working time, improving work discipline and enhancing progress in building construction. All party, state, Komsomol and trade-union organizations were urged to improve the ideological and educational activities of the people and to install qualities of collectivism on the job.

ROMANOV RECEIVES LENINGRAD JOURNALISTS GROUP

LD281558 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] An all-union congress of journalists of the USSR opens in Moscow on 2 March. The Leningrad delegation leaves for the capital today. It represents 2,000 members of the creative union of newspaper, journal, publishing, television and radio workers in the town on the Neva. On the eve of their departure, delegates to the congress were received by Comrade Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom. They discussed the role of journalists in the fulfillment of the country's economic and social development plans in the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

KIRGIZ SUPREME SOVIET CHAIRMAN ON ENVIRONMENT

WA141000 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by T. Koshoyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Kirgiz Nature Conservation Society Central Council Presidium: "Nature--Our Home"]

[Text] Our country pays special attention to nature conservation. Special articles in the USSR Constitution and the union republic constitutions are devoted to this. The "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990," which was approved by the 26th CPSU Congress, provides for a refinement in state management and increased control of the use of nature and environmental protection. The union and republic laws "Protection and Use of Fauna" and "Protection of the Atmosphere" took effect last year.

Nature conservation is now among the most important state problems.

The Fourth Kirgiz Republic Nature Conservation Society Congress was held recently. Summing up the results and looking to the future, we see what big and important tasks confront official and voluntary organizations and all citizens of the republic for the preservation of natural resources.

More than R57 million of capital investments were spent in the republic as a whole in the 10th 5-Year Plan on nature conservation measures. An even broader set of measures is outlined for the 11th 5-Year Plan. Total capital investments planned for nature-conservation measures will constitute more than R78 million. This is 14 percent more than in the last 5-year plan. Almost R15 million have to be assimilated in 1982.

As in previous years, large-scale resources -- R12.3 million in capital investments -- will be channeled into reducing the pollution of rivers and water-storage basins with effluent from industrial and agricultural enterprises. The overall capacity of purification installations and sewerage will increase by 41,000 cubic meters per day. Substantial resources will be channeled into the purification of discharges into Lake Issyk-Kul. Some R4.5 million are provided for the conservation and rational use of land.

It is difficult to exaggerate the scale of the impending work and its nature and significance for the republic. All this confronts the Kirgiz Nature Conservation Society, which is called on to foster a solicitous attitude toward natural resources and an ability to make correct use of the gifts of the surrounding world, with big and responsible tasks. A considerable strengthening of organizational, propaganda and educational work and an increase in the efficacy and efficiency of all its forms are required of us.

It should be mentioned that many of the Nature Conservation Society's city and rayon branches have become real centers of propaganda and nature conservation work. This has greatly helped to strengthen the operations and the creation of new primary organizations and to bring about a growth in the ranks of the Kirgiz Nature Conservation Society, which now has over 805,000 members. Large-scale primary organizations have been created at the Agricultural Machine-Building Plant imeni Frunze, the capital's Confectionary Association, the Osh Cotton Association and Industrial Auto Trust, in the Naryngidroenergostroy and Issyk-Kul Shipping Company and at other enterprises.

The increased level of activity of the society's subdivisions and their ability to tackle urgent questions concerning the protection of natural resources in a businesslike and high-minded fashion is also evidenced by the fact that, following their intercession, for example, a number of local ispolkoms has examined concrete questions of nature conservation at their sessions and meetings and that decrees were adopted at the suggestion of the Central Council by the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium aimed at the implementation of measures to ensure nature conservation of the coastal zone of Lake Issyk-Kul and the protection of waters in Oshskaya Oblast. In conjunction with the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences, the Central

Council has studied and submitted to the republic Council of Ministers a proposal concerning a ban on the hunting of wild water fowl throughout the territory of Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast which will be examined in the very near future. Nature conservation departments have been set up on a voluntary basis in a number of ministries and departments and under the auspices of the Kirgiz SSR Gosplan. This initiative should, we believe, be the start of an official-public system of nature conservation management in the republic. At the suggestion of a number of the society's branches -- Tokmak, Kara-Balta, Przhevalsk and others -- the primary organizations' scheduled measures have begun to be incorporated in the plans for nature conservation work of industrial enterprises, something that is also having a considerable effect.

The Besh-Aralskiy Sanctuary, the Kirgiz Nature Park and 10 forest and 17 hunting reserves have been created on Kirgiz territory. The area of protected land has increased more than threefold compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan and now constitutes 625,000 hectares.

This year it is planned to create the Talasskiy Comprehensive Reserve with a total area of 12,000 hectares for the purpose of preserving the tugai poplar forests of the River Talas floodplain. It is planned to spend over R205,000 on biotechnical measures aimed at preserving and reproducing wild animals and birds. Scientific research and planning-surveying work will continue on the comprehensive use of mineral-raw material and land, water and energy resources in Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast and the Chuyskaya Valley.

Much has been done to preserve air purity. In particular, many boiler houses have been switched to gas heating, district heating has been expanded and a number of enterprises have been furnished with dust- and gas-cleaning installations. Specific measures are being implemented for relocating beyond city limits enterprises that have a harmful impact on the state of the air. Resources are being channeled into the construction of industrial enterprise purification installations, land conservation, the planting of trees and shrubs and much else.

The society has paid particular attention to the protection of land resources. Local branches have conducted the competitive reviews "For a High Standard of Farming." The review "Symbol of Quality for Every Field, Young People's Concern for the Land" was organized in conjunction with the Kirgiz Komsomol Central Committee. It is intended to commission more than 75,000 hectares of irrigable land in the Kirgiz SSR in this 5-year plan. However, we know of instances of unsatisfactory use being made of irrigable plowland. Roughly 1,500 hectares are lost to agricultural rotation annually as a result of soil erosion. Disaggregation of the soil and the sapping of its fertility, the growth of gullies, bog formation and many other disasters have been brought about primarily by the incorrect use of the land and the negligence and, sometimes, to be blunt, the ignorance of certain farm leaders and specialists, who ignore anti-erosion measures.

The reclamative situation with respect to ground water levels and soil salinization has deteriorated considerably on a number of farms of Moskovskiy, Kalininskiy, Panfilovskiy and certain other rayons. In Sokulukskiy Rayon, for example, the areas with a close stand of ground water have increased almost 30 percent in the last 15 years and now constitute 8,000 hectares. A growth of such land of more than 1,000 hectares has been observed at Druzhba Kolkhoz, of 736 hectares at the Agricultural Institute's training farm and of 1,360 hectares at the Experimental Sugar Beet Farm, although these are the ones that should serve as an example of a solicitous attitude toward the land.

The situation concerning soil salinity in the republic is even worse. More than 4,000 hectares of irrigable area of Kalininskiy Rayon and almost as much of Moskovskiy Rayon and over 5,000 hectares of Sokulukskiy Rayon are saline. The reclamative situation on a number of farms of Oshskaya Oblast, primarily in Batkenskii, Aravanskiy and Suzakskiy Rayons,

has deteriorated considerably. In a race for short-term results, farm leaders and specialists often forget about the methods for leaching saline soils, which are simple but which have been proven down the ages, and thereby damage nature and the national economy as a whole.

The use of pastureland and hayfields also demands considerable improvement. Currently, however, the rules for their use are being violated continuously.

The fact that certain rayons like Ak-Talinskiy, At-Bashinskiy, Dzhety-Oguzskiy, Kirovskiy, Talasskiy and Toktogulskiy annually fail to use 200,000-300,000 hectares of so-called "unsuitable" land is disturbing. This land is perfectly suitable for grazing and forestry.

Problems of purification installations remain urgent. These installations are overloaded and are operating inefficiently in many cities and at industrial enterprises. This applies primarily to enterprises of the Kirgiz SSR Ministry of Food Industry.

The state of work on protection of the waters of Lake Issyk-Kul, on whose shores more than 130 convalescent establishments, Pioneer camps, recreation centers, boarding houses and tourist centers function in Issyk-Kulskiy Rayon alone, is causing particular concern. Yet only 34 resorts have purification installations; in 19 construction is being completed. Purification installations have been under construction in Rybachye (client and contractor -- the republic Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry) for more than 10 years now, but there is no question of the project being handed over in the immediate future.

The mechanization and automation of the basic method of watering irrigable land -- furrow irrigation -- is proceeding completely unsatisfactorily. The recommendations developed by the scientific research organizations and tested under production conditions are not being introduced, and it is not even planned to introduce them.

It has to be said that we are still making irrational use of forests. Their reproduction is proceeding inadequately. For example, in the 10th 5-Year Plan Dzhety-Oguzskiy Rayon's Barskaun Sovkhoz failed to allocate a single square meter of land for forest planting, although approximately 50 hectares had been envisaged. A similar situation took shape on Kirovskiy Rayon's State Pedigree Stock Farm imeni Lushchikhin and the imeni Lenin and Karakol Kolkhozes, which also failed to set aside a single hectare for forest planting. The leaders of Dzhety-Oguzskiy Rayon's Orgochorskaya Experimental Sheep-Breeding Station, where 190 hectares of forest plantation were destroyed, proceeded even further along the path of an unproprietary attitude toward the forest. These are not isolated instances, unfortunately.

We are beginning to forget about the existence of horticultural-park art. The gardens, parks and squares that are being newly created in the cities and communities are extremely primitive in composition and in their components, the selection of trees and bushes has not been thought out and small architectural structures, engineering equipment and watering and drainage systems are almost totally lacking. The Frunze-Osh road has yet to be planted with trees and shrubs, nor has the decision to create a green belt around Lake Issyk-Kul been implemented yet. Today hundreds of hectares of desert land around the lake are a silent castigation of our attitude toward the pearl of Kirgizia.

Far from all the republic's enterprise, organization, ministry and department leaders are implementing the Kirgiz SSR Law on Protection of the Atmosphere. This applies primarily to the Mayly-Say Kirgizelektroizolit Plant, the Kant Cement-Slate and Kurmentinskiy Cement Plants, Oshskaya Oblast's cotton enterprises, the Tokmakstroymaterialy Production Association, the asphalt concrete plants of the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways, a number of food industry enterprises and others.

It has to be admitted that certain of the republic Nature Conservation Society's branches are investigating the solution of nature conservation questions in insufficient depth, not concerning themselves with an improvement in the activity of the primary organizations and supervising them inadequately and failing to give them due assistance. These are, for example, the branches in Talasskoye and Narynskoye Oblasts and Keminskoye, Sokulukskoye, Panfilovskoye and Alamedinskoye Rayons.

There are serious shortcomings in the work of the Central Council. Personnel selection here is being performed inadequately, and unenterprising and sometimes dishonest workers end up in paid positions.

For the purpose of further strengthening work on the rational use of natural resources and environmental protection and enlisting the broad public in the solution of such problems, the delegates to the Fourth Kirgiz Nature Conservation Society Congress unanimously adopted an appeal to all Kirgiz SSR working people, Komsomol members, young people, Pioneers and schoolchildren.

Kirgizia's nature is unique. And our health and our future largely depend on a successful solution of the key problems of its conservation. Nature conservation should be the concern of each and every individual.

TURKMEN COMMISSION REVIEWS TOURIST SERVICES

GF261502 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] A meeting of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet's Permanent Foreign Affairs Commission was held under the chairman of the commission in Ashkhabad today. The meeting discussed the work of the Foreign Tourist Department regarding the reception of and its services to foreign tourists, on which the chief of the Foreign Tourism Department presented a report. Comrade [name indistinct], member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, and deputy chairman of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed the meeting. The meeting adopted resolutions aimed at eliminating shortcomings.

CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS HELD IN ESTONIA

WA221000 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 6 Feb 82 p 2

[ETA report: "From the report of the Credentials Commission of the 18th Congress of Trade Unions of the Estonian SSR]

[Text] The 18th Congress of the Trade-Unions of the republic is taking place during the period of broadly developing creative work of the Soviet people in implementing the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, when the Soviet people are preparing for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. At the present time the trade unions of the country are preparing for their 17th all-union congress.

A total of 446 delegates were chosen at the 18th Congress of Estonian Trade Unions. All branches of the economy, science, culture, education, health and state institutions were widely represented at the congress. Among the delegates from production work, more than half, almost 48 percent [as published] were women. Among the delegates were 14 heroes of socialist labor.

A total of 351 delegates had higher and secondary education. All this bespeaks one thing, that the best people from all branches and professions of the national economy and management were elected to the congress, people with much experience and young people capable of solving the problems that stand before the congress.

UZBEK CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES STATE PLANS

WA131610 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The Fourth Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee started its work 25 November 1981.

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, presented a report entitled "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the Tasks of Republic Party Organizations Stemming From the CPSU Central Committee Plenum Decisions and the Instructions Given in His Speech at the Plenum by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Comrade L.I. Brezhnev."

The plenum heard a report from Comrade K.A. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR for 1981-1985 and the Plan for 1982" and a report by Uzbek SSR Minister of Finance Comrade V. Muratkhodzhayev "On the 1982 State Budget for the Uzbek SSR and Execution of the Uzbek SSR State Budget for 1980."

The following comrades spoke during the discussions: M.M. Musakhanov, first secretary of Tashkent Obkom; B.R. Rakhimov, first secretary of Samarkand Obkom; O.I. Chernovolova, coil winder at the Bukhara Textile Combine imeni XXV syezda KPSS; V.A. Khaydurov, first secretary of Syrdarya Obkom; A.A. Urkinbayev, Uzbek minister of agriculture; M. Kamalov, first secretary of Namangan Obkom; K. Nurumbetov, first secretary of Turtkul Raykom; Kh. Umarov, first secretary of Fergana Obkom; I.Kh. Dzhurabekov, Uzbek SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; A. Karimov, first secretary of Surkhandar Obkom; M. Muydinov, welder at the Tashselmash Plant; N.R. Khamrayev, Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy chief; and V.U. Usmanov, Uzbek SSR minister of cotton cleaning industry.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee adopted appropriate decrees on the questions discussed.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum continues its work.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET SESSION CONVENES

WA131550 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The fourth session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet opened in Tashkent 26 November.

The first meeting of the Supreme Soviet started at 1500 hours.

The following were present on the government benches: Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members and candidate members Ye. Aytmuratov, I.G. Anisimkin, L.I. Grekov, M.M. Musakhanov, T.N. Osetrov, A.U. Salimov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, N.D. Khudayberdyev, N.M. Makhmudova and L.N. Melkumov; and members of the republic Supreme Soviet Council and government.

Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Chairman A.A. Khodzhayev opening the meeting.

Deputy Chairmen of the republic Supreme Soviet Council T. Akhumova, M.M. Matkarimov and M.P. Pavlov were seated at the chairman's table.

Those participating in the session paid their respects to the memory of deceased deputies M.Ya. Burshev and G. Abdullayev.

Based on a report of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Council Mandate Commission delivered by commission chairman Deputy Z. Israilova, the Supreme Soviet Council unanimously adopted a decree recognizing the following as plenipotentiary deputies of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet: G.A. Kraynov, elected 1 November 1981 in Yunusabad Electoral Okrug No 9; K.I. Lapkin, elected 31 May 1981 in Krasnoarmeysk Electoral Okrug No 26; Z. Rakhimbabayeva, elected 31 May in Sovetabad Electoral Okrug No 345; and M.D. Yusupov, elected 31 May 1981 in Beruniynskiy Electoral Okrug No 486.

The following agenda was unanimously adopted for the session:

1. The State Plan for the economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR in 1981-1985.
2. The State Plan for the economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR in 1982 and fulfillment of the 1981 State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR.
3. The Uzbek SSR State Budget for 1982 and execution of the Uzbek SSR State Budget for 1980.
4. Draft laws of the Uzbek SSR "On the Judicial System of the Uzbek SSR," "On Elections for Rayon (City) People's Courts in the Uzbek SSR," and "On the Procedure for Convening People's Judges and People's Assessors in Rayon (City) People's Courts in the Uzbek SSR."
5. Confirmation of Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ukazes.

Deputy K.A. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman, delivered a report on the state 5-year plan for the economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR in 1981-1985, the 1982 plan and fulfillment of the 1981 plan.

Deputy V. Muratkhodzhayev, Uzbek SSR minister of finance, delivered a report on the 1982 Uzbek SSR state budget and execution of the 1980 state budget.

Deputies also heard a co-report from the Budget and Planning and other standing commissions of the Supreme Soviet delivered by Chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission L.I. Grekov.

The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet session continues.

REPORT ON 4-5 FEB UKRAINIAN JOURNALISTS MEETING

WAO11709 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 5 February carries on page one a 400 word RATAU article reporting the opening of the 5th Ukrainian Journalists' Conference, held in Kiev on 4 and 5 February, and on 6 February carries on page one a 3,000 word RATAU article reporting on the proceedings of the conference. Taking part in the conference were V.V. Shcherbitskiy, A.F. Vatchenko, I.A. Gerasimov, A.P. Lyashko, I.Z. Sokolov, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.V. Fedorchuk, Yu N. Yelchenko, A.A. Kapto, Yu A. Kolomiyets and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Politburo members and candidate members, and R.I. Kosolapov, chief editor of KOMMUNIST.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy Ukrainian CP first secretary delivered a speech at the conference on 4 February [for the text of the Shcherbitskiy speech, see the 12 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 4]. For the most part, participants and delegates at the conference positively evaluated the work and performance of the republic's journalists for the reporting period. According to the article of 6 February, speakers "emphasized" that the party's guidance of the press is a "pure spring" from which journalists daily draw "creative inspiration," and "ardent approval" and "full and undivided" support for the party's domestic and foreign policy. The conference participants were reminded of their "elevated duty" as publicists and were urged to perfect their professional skills and their command of Marxist-Leninist theory. The journalists were also urged to concentrate their attention on the "key problems of economic and social development" and portray workers in a "vivid and convincing" manner. They were admonished not to limit themselves to a "dry recounting of figures." There should be no place for "dullness" in the print and broadcast media, it was said.

TASS REPORTS ON OIL EXTRACTION IN CASPIAN SEA

LD011036 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Mar, TASS -- Deep-water oil deposits in the Caspian Sea may revive Azerbaijan's century-old reputation as a promising region of fuel production. Prospecting for oil is being intensively conducted in 12 promising regions in the Caspian Shelf.

Two-thirds of oil produced in the republic are extracted offshore. Development of offshore oil deposits has been carried out for thirty years using the so-called stockade method. A move into the Caspian's deepwater regions is planned for the eighties.

Development of the first such deposit has already been started. Two drilling platforms have been installed. Commercial oil production has been started from one of them at a depth of 84 meters. It is pumped from there along an underwater pipeline to the oil storage of the famous deposit Neftyanne Kamni. The other platform has been installed at a depth of 110 metres. The first boreholes will be drilled in April.

It is planned to install seven more drilling platforms in the current five-year period (1981-1985). Construction of a plant in Baku to manufacture platforms for use at a depth of up to 200 metres, will be completed in 1983.

Six self-lifting drilling rigs are used at depths of up to 60 metres to prospect for oil in the Caspian Shelf. In places more than 100 metres deep, prospecting is carried out by two semi-submersion type installations. One of them will shortly start drilling a borehole at a sea depth of 140 metres -- a record for the USSR.

Azerbaijan, one of the oldest oil regions in the world, traditionally has experienced oil personnel and can be optimistic about the future. The republic produces two-thirds of oil and gas equipment manufactured in the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

OIL PIPELINES -- Moscow, 3 February (TASS) -- A TASS correspondent at the USSR Ministry of Oil Industry reports that the amount of oil the USSR transported by railroad dropped by 1.6 million tons last year. More than 92 percent of all oil extracted is now sent through pipelines from the deposits to the consumers. There are now 70,000 kilometers of oil pipelines in the USSR. There are plans to build tens of thousands of kilometers of oil pipelines and almost 100 pumping stations during the current 5-year plan (1981-1985). Implementation of these plans will make it possible to transport 602-605 million tons of oil per year by the end of the 5-year plan. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1247 GMT 3 Feb 82 LD]

KARSHIN STEPPE GAS -- Tashkent, 2 Feb, TASS -- Production at the new gas deposit in the south of Uzbekistan, central Asia, doubled, a rise from 4,000 to 8,000 million cubic metres a year. The second stage of the Shurtan gas complex was put into exploitation here today. A large fuel-and-energy centre of the republic is being established in the previously lifeless Karshin Steppe. Gas reserves surveyed by Uzbek geologists already now exceed 500,000 million cubic metres and the prospecting, which is a success, is continuing. In the next five years gas production is planned to be brought up to 20,000 million cubic metres a year. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 2 Feb 82 LD]

LIQUID FUEL FROM COAL -- Krasnoyarsk, 2 Feb, TASS -- The technology has been developed for producing synthetic liquid fuel from coal mined in Kansk-Achinsk Basin in Siberia. The artificial liquid fuel is not inferior in quality to conventional (mazout) and gasoline. At the same time, much raw material is obtained for production of many types of valuable chemical products. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Feb 82 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 24-28 FEB REPORTED

LD010258 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 24-28 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

24 February

Alfalfa sowing in Tashkentskaya Oblast has begun nearly 2 weeks ahead of schedule. The first harvest will be made at the end of April. A new type of high-yield spring wheat, the Omskaya-17, will appear this year on fields in West Siberia and North Kazakhstan. (0700 GMT)

24 February

Kurganskaya Oblast farmers have decided to try for a yield of no less than 19 quintals of grain per hectare and to sell the state 1,445,000 tons of grain. (0000 GMT)

27 February

Nearly 5 million quintals of seed are ready for sowing in Kurganskaya Oblast. Secondary snow retention is in progress on the second million hectares in Omskaya Oblast. (0500 GMT)

All tractors and irrigation and soil cultivating equipment have been readied in Saratovskaya Oblast. Plowing without turning over furrows has been carried out on over 1 million hectares on the Volga Steppes. (0700 GMT)

28 February

Farmers in South Kirgizia have started to sow spring grain crops.

Soil cultivating and sowing equipment has been repaired ahead of schedule by farmers in Latvia. Ninety-three percent of the machinery is ready to go into the fields. (1600 GMT)

MINISTER ANNOUNCES PLANNED RISE IN MEAT SUPPLY

LD242352 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] The drawing up of a food program designed to improve the supplies of food to the population is about to be completed in the Soviet Union. The agriculture minister, Valentin Mesyats, told a trade union conference just over in Moscow that the average annual production of meat in the Soviet Union is to grow by over 3 million tons. The prices of the basic consumer goods are to remain stable.

BELORUSSIOAN CP CC, KISILEV, NURIYEV ON LIVESTOCK

LD262204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Livestock farmers of Belorussia make an important contribution to meeting the food program. Last year they produced more than 830,000 tons of meat and 5.7 million tons of milk. However, this does not fully satisfy the growing demands of the population. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee held a meeting today to discuss ways to speed up the development of this leading branch of agriculture. The participants discussed and comprehensively analyzed the work of the party, administrative and economic organs of Vitebskaya and Gomelskaya Oblasts and the Republican Ministry of Agriculture in fulfilling the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress for increasing production and procurement of livestock products. The plenum noted that the current 5-year plan sets the task of increasing meat production by 31 percent and milk production by 17 percent.

Kisilev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the plenum.

POLAR EXPEDITION -- Leningrad, 28 Feb, TASS -- Participants in the high-latitude air-borne expedition North-34 will study the spread of pollution in ice, water and atmosphere of the Polar basin. Today the expedition left Leningrad for the Arctic. The information obtained will serve as a basis for working out new requirements on ecological purity on the Arctic route along the polar coast of Euroasia. The expedition, consisting of a large group of scientists and specialists, will continue the work on the ten-year comprehensive programme Polex (Polar Experiment). The programme includes observations of the nature of high latitudes over the entire area of the Arctic Ocean and its seas (nearly 12 million square kilometres). In this way Soviet scientists are working out mathematical models of weather and climate for the Northern Hemisphere. The expedition also has the task of bringing supplies and relieving the winterers of the drifting station North Pole-25 and to close the station North Pole-22, which after the eight years of drifting on an ice floe, the record long drifting, passed the area near the Pole and is drifting toward the relatively warm Atlantic waters. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 28 Feb 82 LD]